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**National Family Health
Survey (NFHS-4)**

2015-16

India



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-4)

INDIA

2015-16

UTTAR PRADESH

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INTRODUCTION

The 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. For the first time, NFHS-4 provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All four NFHS surveys have been conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. MoHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-4 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), UNICEF, UNFPA, the MacArthur Foundation, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-4 was provided by ICF, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

Four survey questionnaires—household, woman's, man's, and biomarker—were used to collect information in 19 languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). All women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in the selected sample households were eligible for interviewing. In the household questionnaire, basic information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socioeconomic characteristics of the household, water and sanitation, health insurance, and number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey. Two versions of the woman's questionnaire were used in NFHS-4. The first version (district module), which collected information on women's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children's immunizations, and treatment of childhood illnesses, was fielded in the entire sample of NFHS-4 households. Information on these topics is available at the district, state, and national levels. In the second version of the questionnaire (state module), four additional topics, namely, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, husband's background and women's work, and domestic violence, were also included. This version was fielded in a subsample of NFHS-4 households designed to provide information only at the state and national levels. The man's questionnaire covered the man's characteristics, marriage, number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, and lifestyle. The biomarker questionnaire covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; height, weight, haemoglobin, blood pressure, and random blood glucose for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years, and the collection of finger-stick blood for HIV testing in a laboratory. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-4 sample was designed to provide estimates of all key indicators at the national and state levels, as well as estimates for most key indicators at the district level (for all 640 districts in India, as of the 2011 Census). The total sample size of approximately 572,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district and for urban and rural areas in districts in which the urban population accounted for 30-70 percent of the total district population. The rural sample was selected through a two-stage sample design with villages as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) at the

first stage (selected with probability proportional to size), followed by a random selection of 22 households in each PSU at the second stage. In urban areas, there was also a two-stage sample design with Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) selected at the first stage and a random selection of 22 households in each CEB at the second stage. At the second stage in both urban and rural areas, households were selected after conducting a complete mapping and household listing operation in the selected first-stage units.

The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted in all 71 districts of the state. The fieldwork was conducted in the Eastern Region from 27 January to 1 July 2015 by the Goa Institute of Management (GIM), in Bundelkhand and the Central Region from 5 February to 17 September 2016 by Development & Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS), and in the Western Region from 3 February to 4 August 2016 by the Population Research Center (PRC), Department of Economics, University of Lucknow. For Uttar Pradesh, information was collected from 76,233 households, 97,661 women age 15-49 (including 15,387 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 13,835 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-4 survey in Uttar Pradesh, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. At the time of finalization of this report, the wealth quintiles for the country as a whole were not ready. Therefore, on finalization of the national report, tabulations of key indicators by wealth quintile for all states will be provided as an additional document and uploaded on the official website of MoHFW and IIPS.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

Twenty-six percent of households in Uttar Pradesh are located in urban areas. On average, households in Uttar Pradesh are comprised of 5 members. Fourteen percent of households are headed by women, with 11 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Eighty-two percent of households in Uttar Pradesh have household heads who are Hindu. Almost all the remaining households (18%) have household heads who are Muslim.

Twenty-four percent of households in Uttar Pradesh have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 1 percent to a scheduled tribe, and 52 percent to an other backward class (OBC). The remaining 22 percent of household heads do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes. A majority of households (58%) are nuclear family households.

Thirty-four percent of Uttar Pradesh's population is under age 15; only 6 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 995 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is lower (903 females per 1,000 males). Fifty-seven percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 5 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 81 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 16 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 3 percent live with neither parent. Births of only 60 percent of children under five years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and only 29 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

One-third of households in Uttar Pradesh live in a *pucca* house and 7 out of every 10 households (71%) have electricity. More than half of households (54%) do not use any sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation. The percentage of such households is much higher in rural areas (70%) than in urban areas (10%).

Slightly more than one-third (35%) of households in Uttar Pradesh have improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households.

Almost all households use an improved source of drinking water (96%), but only 11 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. The vast majority of households in Uttar Pradesh (81%) depend on tube wells or boreholes for drinking water. Only 7 percent of households appropriately treat their drinking water to make it potable. Only one-third of households in Uttar Pradesh use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Ninety-six percent of urban and 90 percent of rural households in Uttar Pradesh have a mobile phone. Ninety-four percent of households have a bank or post office account. Thirty-three percent of households possess either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 25 percent of households. Agricultural land is owned by 67 percent of rural households and 20 percent of urban households. Overall, 54 percent of all households in Uttar Pradesh own some agricultural land, almost all of it is irrigated land. Only six percent of households in Uttar Pradesh have a usual member of the household covered under some health scheme or health insurance.

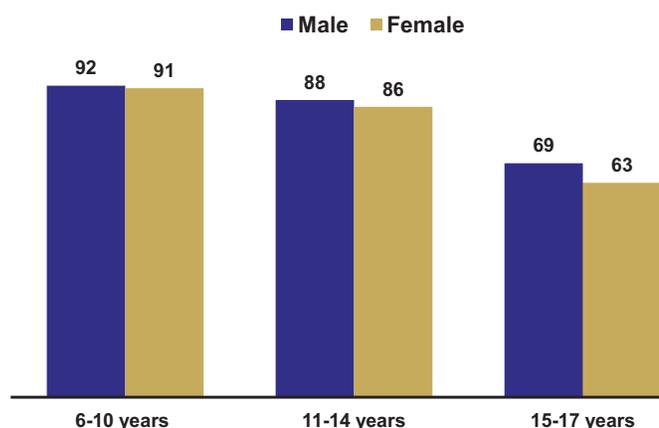
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

Eighty percent of children age 6-17 years in Uttar Pradesh attend school (79% in urban areas and 81% in rural areas). School attendance is 88 percent at age 6-14 years, and then drops sharply to 66 percent at age 15-17 years. There is not much gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 63 percent of girls compared with 69 percent of boys are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



Literacy, educational attainment and media exposure

In NFHS-4, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 61 percent of women age 15-49 and 82 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Only 23 percent of women age 15-49 in Uttar Pradesh have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 28 percent of men.

Thirty-six percent of women and 16 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 23 percent of women age 15-49 in Uttar Pradesh have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 28 percent of men.

Media exposure is not so high among women and men in Uttar Pradesh. About 5 in 10 women and 6 in 10 men watch television at least once a week. Men (49%) are much more likely than women (19%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Twenty-seven percent of men and 44 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

In Uttar Pradesh, the median age at first marriage is 19.1 years among women age 25-29 years and 18.5 years among women age 20-49 years. Only 12 percent of women age 20-49 years were never married as compared to 25 percent of men in age group 20-49. One-fifth of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18 years, down from 59 percent in NFHS-3. Men age 25-49 have a median age at first marriage of 22.0 years, indicating that men tend to get married about four years later than women.

Fertility levels

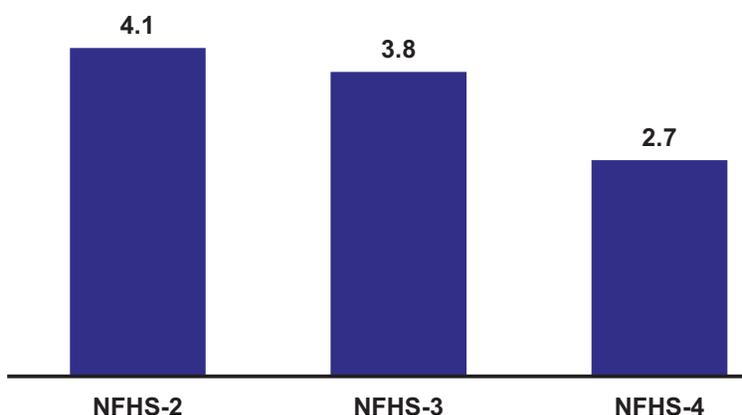
The total fertility rate (TFR) in Uttar Pradesh is 2.7 children per woman, one of the highest among the states in India. Fertility has declined by 1.1 children in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

Fertility in urban areas, at 2.1 children per woman, is at replacement level and is 3.0 children per woman in rural areas. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 24 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 38 percent in NFHS-3.

The greatest differentials in fertility are by place of residence, religion, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have 1.6 children more than women who had 12 or more years of schooling (a TFR of 3.5, compared with 1.9). Similarly, Muslim women will have an average of almost half a child more than Hindu women. The mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 shows that fertility has substantially declined across all these groups from what it was in the past.

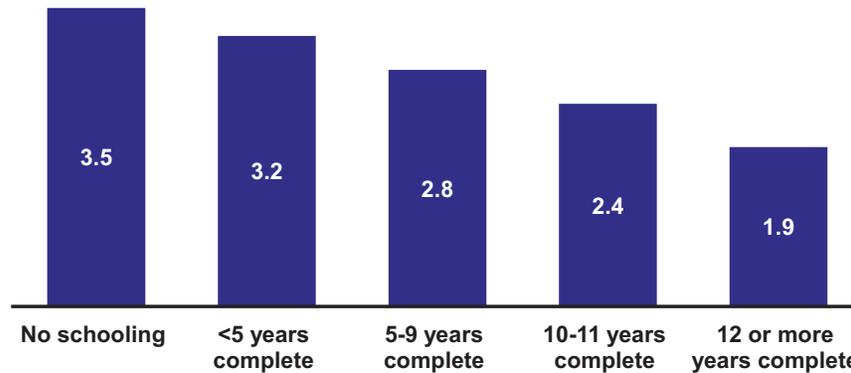
Fertility Trends

*Total fertility rate
(children per woman)*



How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Eighty-five percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 15 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 9 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 5 percent. Almost equal proportions of the abortions were performed in the private health sector (44%) and at home (41%), while only 14 percent were performed in the public health sector. About one-fifth of women reporting an abortion, reported having complications from the abortion. Two-fifths (41%) of the abortions in Uttar Pradesh are performed by the woman herself, followed by those performed by a nurse, ANM, or LHV (31%).

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 years in Uttar Pradesh, 4 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 14 percent in NFHS-3. The proportion who have started childbearing rises sharply from less than 0.5 percent of women age 15-16 years to 13 percent among women who are 19 years old. Young women age 15-19 years who had no schooling are more than three times as likely to have begun childbearing (10%) as young women with 12 or more years of schooling (3%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Uttar Pradesh is 31 months. Thirteen percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth and 29 percent occur within 24 months. Sixty-one percent of births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Sixty-one percent of births in Uttar Pradesh occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

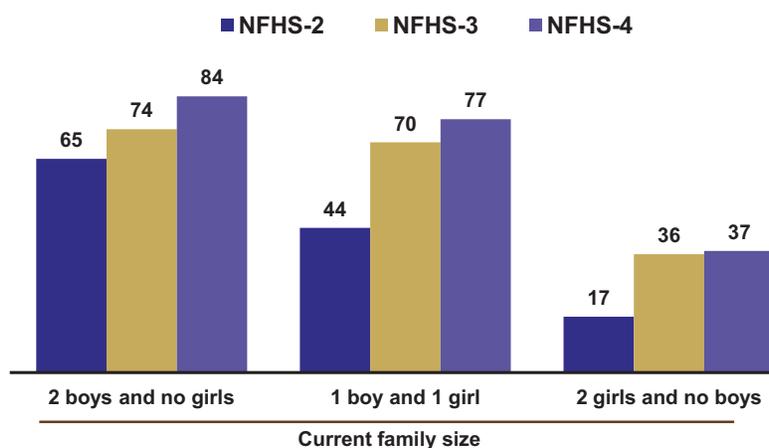
Sixty-seven percent of currently married women and 68 percent of currently married men age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized in Uttar Pradesh. Among those who want another child, more than half of women and men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Fifty-seven percent of women and men each consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Uttar Pradesh, there is a strong preference for sons. The percentage of women and men who want more sons than daughters is 31 and 28 percent, respectively, but only 1-2 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, a large majority of men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 84 percent with two sons and 77 percent with one son want no more children, compared with 37 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has increased to 73 percent in NFHS-4 from 64 percent in NFHS-3, and for men it has gone up from 62 percent to 73 percent during the inter-survey period.

How does son preference affect women's desire for children?

Percentage of currently married women with two children who want no more children



In Uttar Pradesh, unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have reached the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman, instead of the current level of 2.7 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

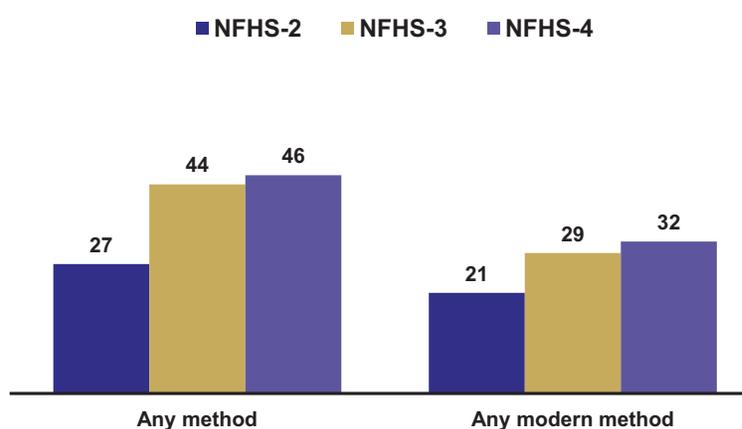
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge regarding any contraceptive method is almost universal in Uttar Pradesh. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 8 percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and only 12 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, only 38 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 46 percent, up slightly from NFHS-3 (44%), with a large difference in use in rural (42%) and urban areas (56%). The use of modern family planning methods (32%), has increased slightly from its level in NFHS-3 (29%). Notably, the level of female sterilization in contraceptive method use has remained unchanged, at 17 percent, in Uttar Pradesh between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4. Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 increases sharply with age from 12 percent for women age 15-19 to a high of 58 percent for women age 30-39.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



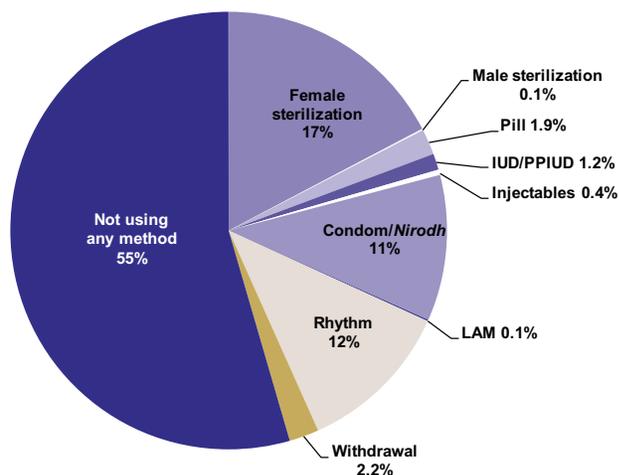
In Uttar Pradesh, contraceptive prevalence for any method does not vary much by education. However, better-educated women are more likely than less-educated women to use modern spacing methods, especially condoms/*Nirodhs*. In contrast, women with no schooling are much more likely to be sterilized (22%) than women with at least 12 years of schooling (7%). Variations in CPR by district reveal unexpectedly low prevalence of contraception in some districts. Therefore, results for these districts should be interpreted with caution.

Women in Uttar Pradesh are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 54 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with only 34 percent of women with two daughters.

The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Uttar Pradesh are condoms/*Nirodhs* (11%) followed by the pill (2%). Eighty-eight percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in a public sector health facility, mainly in a CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC (43%), followed by government and municipal hospital (31%), while 52 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in a public sector health facility.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



Almost half of pill users get their supply from a private sector health facility, especially pharmacies or drugstores, while most condom/*Nirodh* users say their husbands obtain the method. Only 15 percent of pill users and 7 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from a public sector health facility.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 37 percent for all methods. Forty-five percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant.

Nearly two-fifths of contraceptive users discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Informed choice

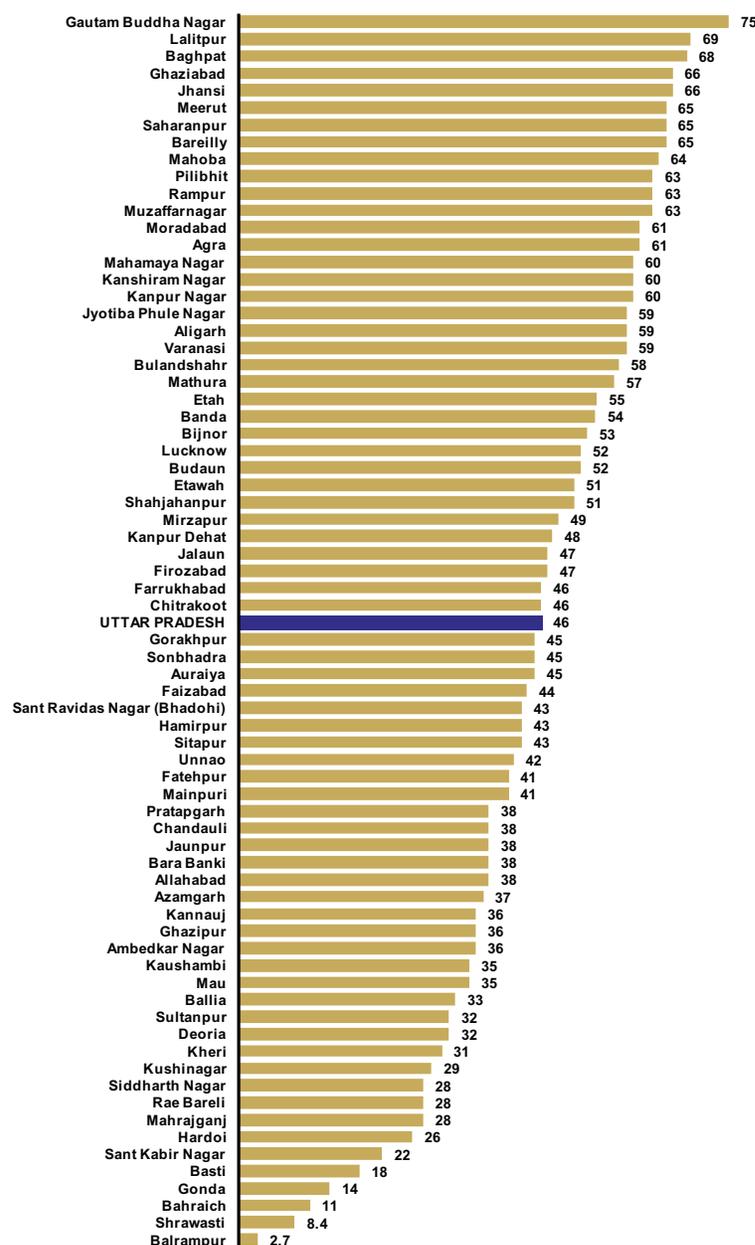
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. More than half of the users (52%) of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Forty-seven percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and 36 percent of users were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Almost two-fifths (38%) of men age 15-49 in Uttar Pradesh agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 19 percent think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. A large majority of men (68%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time. Only 2 percent of men report that condoms do not protect against pregnancy at all.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women

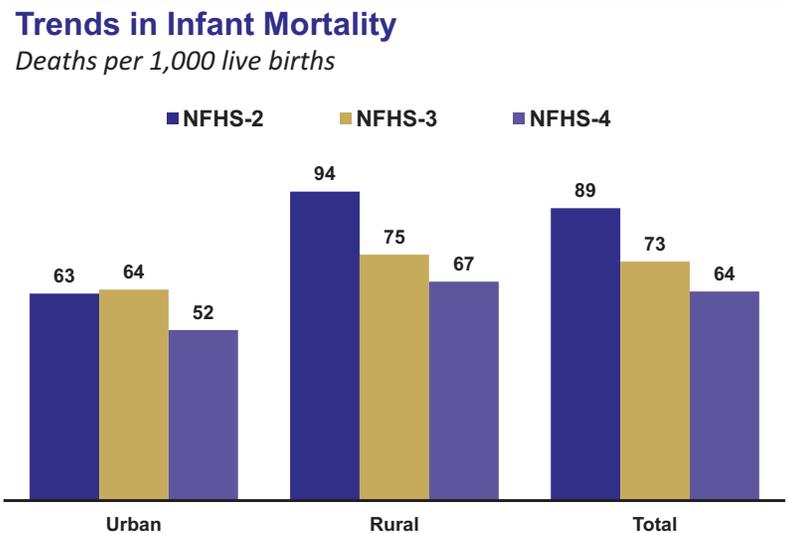


Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, nearly one-fifth (18%) of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, a decline since NFHS-3 (21%). Currently, 72 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and only half of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods. The percentage of demand for family planning that is satisfied has increased from 65 percent in NFHS-3 to 72 percent in NFHS-4.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

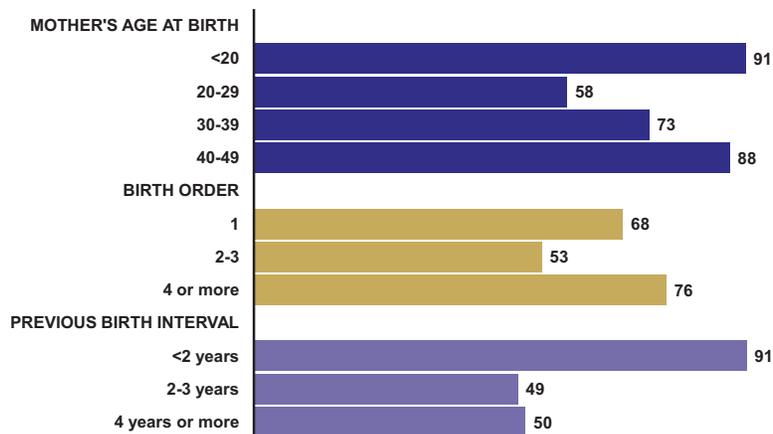
The infant mortality rate in Uttar Pradesh in NFHS-4 is estimated at 64 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-3 estimate of 73, and the NFHS-2 estimate of 89. The under-five mortality rate for Uttar Pradesh is 78 deaths per 1,000 live births, down substantially from the NFHS-3 estimate of 96 and the NFHS-2 estimate of 126.



Boys have a higher mortality rate than girls during the neonatal period (in the first month of life). In comparison, girls have higher mortality rates than boys during the postnatal period and between ages 1 and 5 years. Children born less than two years after a previous birth are much more likely to die in infancy than children whose mothers waited two or more years between births. First births and those of birth order four or higher are more likely to die during infancy than children of birth order 2 or 3.

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

Deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births



Infant mortality rates are slightly higher for Hindus than for Muslims and are higher for children of scheduled castes (68 per 1,000 live births) than for those of other backward classes (64 per 1,000), scheduled tribes (41 per 1,000) and those who are not from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes (60 per 1,000).

All the early childhood mortality rates are considerably higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Children born less than two years after a previous birth are much more likely to die in infancy than children whose mothers waited two or more years between births.

MATERNAL HEALTH

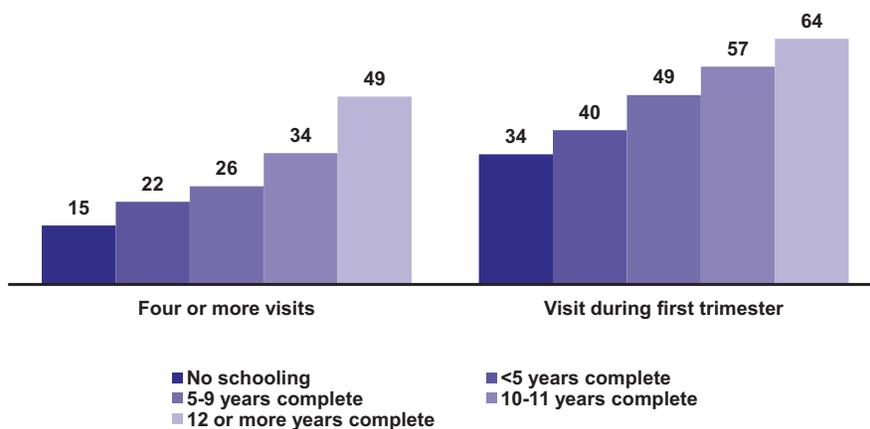
Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 72 percent received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a health professional (37% from a doctor and 36% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Twenty-four percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 80 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 80 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

A little less than half of women (46%) received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Only 26 percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits. However, both the proportion of women who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births and the proportion of women who received four or more antenatal care visits increased substantially in the 10 years since NFHS-3. For 63 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 13 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. Eighty-seven percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Only 8 percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

How does appropriate antenatal care vary with schooling?

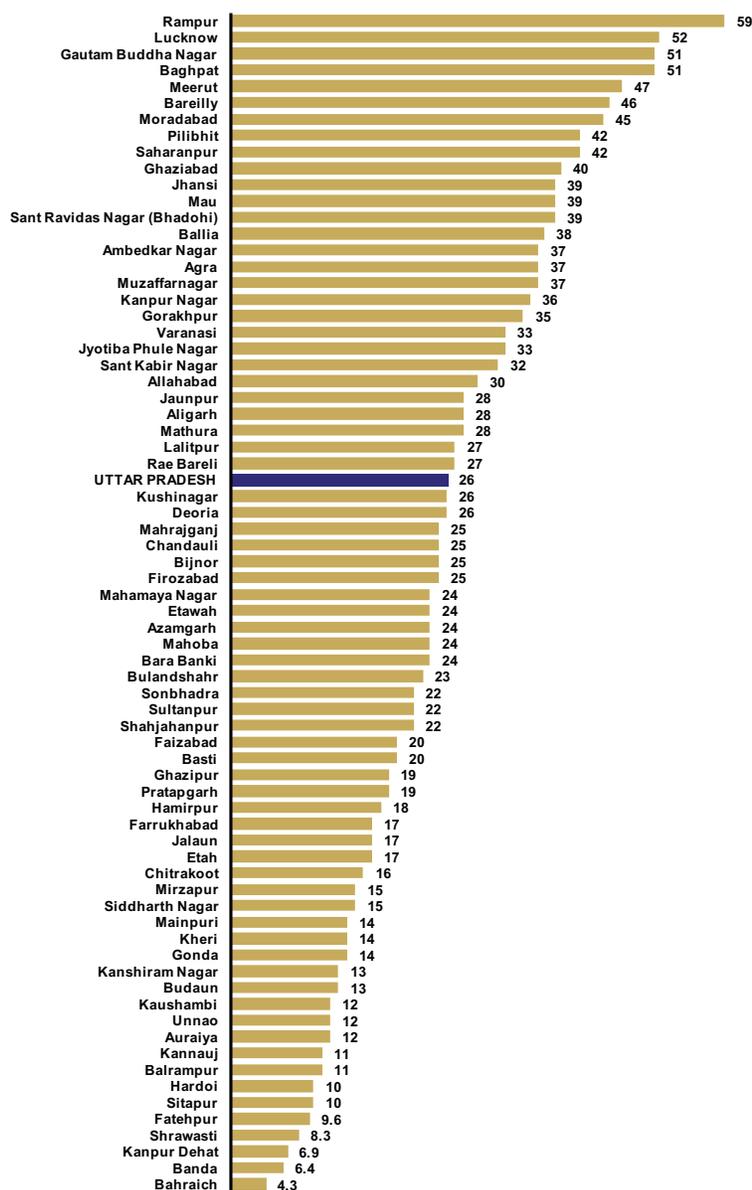
Percentage of last births in the past five years



Only 26 percent of mothers in Uttar Pradesh received at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, at least two-fifths received advice on each of the five different areas (63% received advice on the importance of institutional delivery, 56% on breastfeeding, 48% on cord care, 47% on keeping the baby warm, and 43% percent on family planning).

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District Percentage of last births in the past five years



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Uttar Pradesh, at least three-fifths of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken, their blood pressure measured, and a blood sample taken (63% each), having a urine sample taken (65%), and having their abdomen examined (80%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 45 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 12 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test (70%) than women with no schooling (30%). Pregnant women with no sons were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son. For example, women with two children and no sons who had an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy were more likely to have a son as a daughter for their third child. These results indicate that sex-selective abortion is common in Uttar Pradesh.

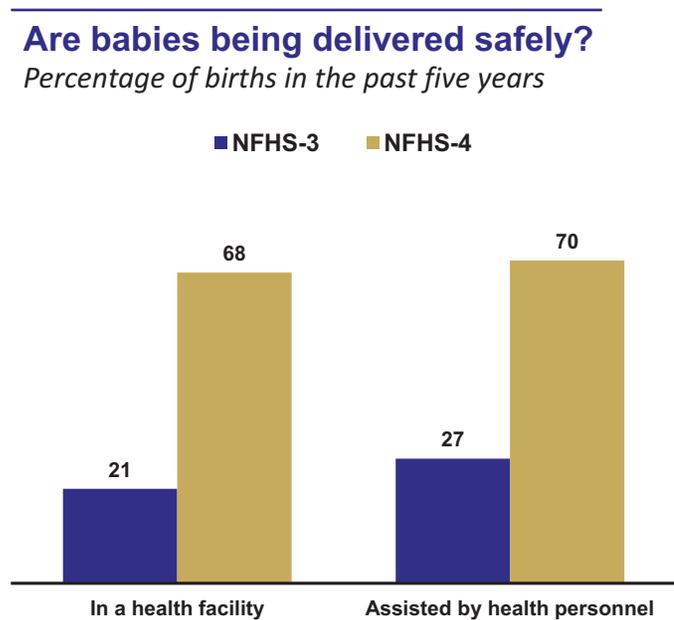
Delivery care

Sixty-eight percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 32 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility more than tripled in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, from 21 percent in NFHS-3 to 68 percent in NFHS-4. Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 12 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, Sikh women, and women who do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

For almost all home births (98%), a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 33 percent of deliveries. Seventy-four percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Seventy percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 16 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant. Additionally, 12 percent of the births were assisted by friends or relatives.

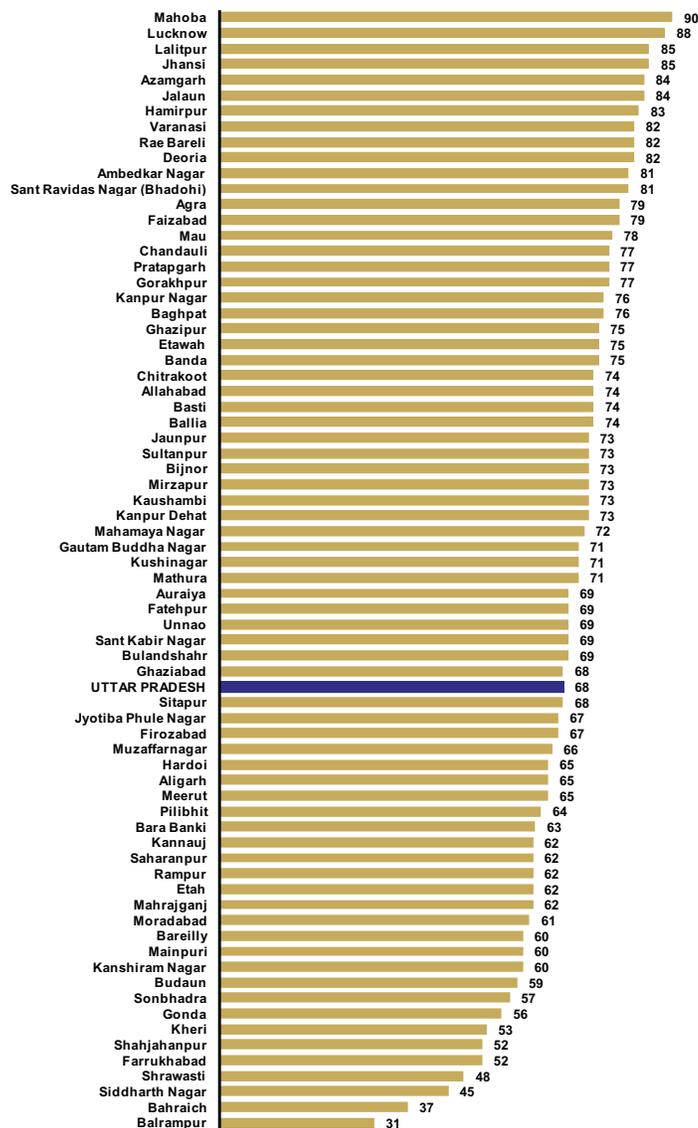
Nine percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Fifty-five percent of caesarean sections (5% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.



Sixty-eight percent of children in Uttar Pradesh who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 49 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) for their most recent birth. Rural women were more likely than urban women to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled caste women were more likely than any other caste/tribe group of women to receive financial assistance under JSY. Women with no schooling or with less than five years of schooling were much more likely than women with at least 12 years of schooling to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Institutional Delivery by District Percentage of births in the past five years



Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Uttar Pradesh, 62 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 59 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility. Sixty-nine percent of births in public health facilities and 83 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with only 23 percent of home births.

Twenty-eight percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Only 18 percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Seventy-three percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Half of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (63% in urban areas and 46% in rural areas), but only 27 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 23-34 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (vaginal bleeding, convulsions, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

Among fathers with a child less than three years of age, 35-46 percent were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Forty-six percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 42 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Thirty-five percent were told about family planning or delaying the next child by a health provider or a health worker. Only 24-32 percent of fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility were told about the importance of cord care, the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth, and the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery.

CHILD HEALTH

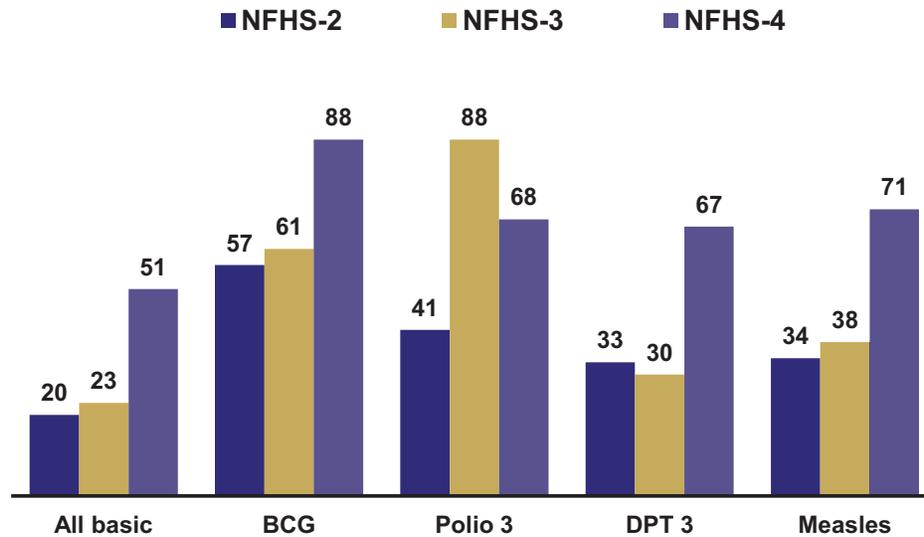
Vaccination of children

A little over half (51%) of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated; only 9 percent have not received any vaccinations at all.

Eighty-eight percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, only about two-thirds have received other basic vaccinations (68% have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 67% have received the three recommended doses of DPT vaccine, and 71% have been vaccinated against measles). There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 84% to 67%) and polio vaccine (from 87% to 68%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



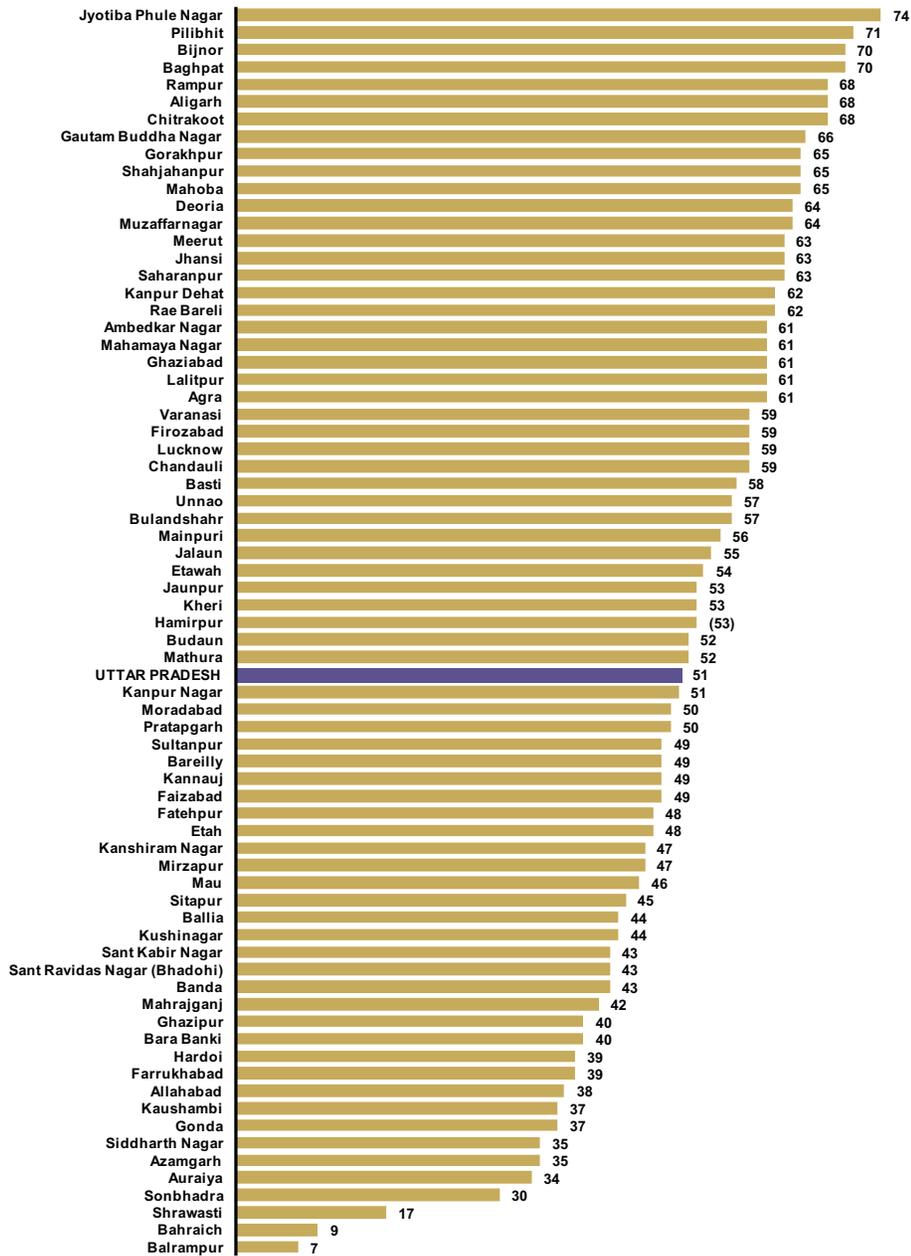
Between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there was a considerable increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 30% to 67%), measles (from 38% to 71%), and BCG (from 61% to 88%). However, there was a considerable decrease in vaccination coverage for three doses of polio vaccine from 88 percent to 68 percent. Overall, there has been a substantial increase in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 23% to 51%). In addition, in NFHS-4, 77 percent of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine and 53 percent have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

The coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for first births (59%) than births of higher birth order. There is not much difference in vaccination coverage by urban-rural residence. Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for children whose mothers have completed 12 or more years of schooling than children of mothers with no schooling. Coverage with all basic vaccinations is also higher for children of Hindu mothers than children of Muslim mothers and is slightly higher for boys than girls.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is highest for children whose mothers have completed 12 or more years of schooling.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 5 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 77 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Twenty percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 72 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment.

Overall, 15 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Sixty-seven percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Eighty percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 38 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Twenty percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and 47 percent were given some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Thirteen percent were given zinc supplements. Eighteen percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Uttar Pradesh only 5 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. One-third of children (33%) received the same amount of drink as usual. Of greater concern, three-fifths of children (61%) with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 31 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended. Thirty percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORT and continued feeding, as recommended.

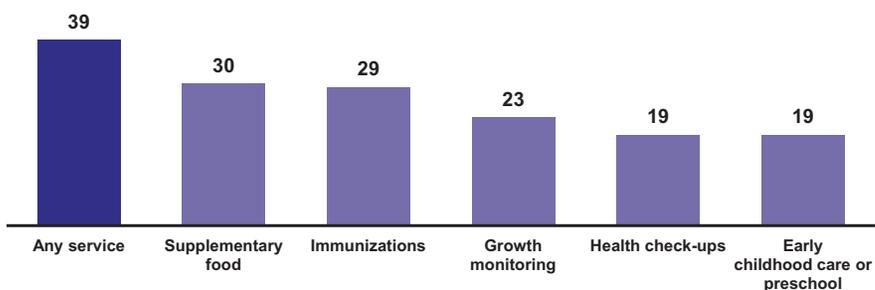
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres.

Thirty-nine percent of children under 6 years receive services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (30%), immunizations (29%), and growth monitoring (23%). The services that are least likely to be accessed are health check-ups (19%) and early childhood care or preschool (19%). A little less than half of the mothers of children (49%) who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, a little less than two-fifths of their mothers (39%) received any services from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and a little more than 3 in 10 of their mothers (31%) received any services while breastfeeding.

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Uttar Pradesh, only 42 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. A little more than two-thirds (68%) are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 25 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While the initiation of breastfeeding indicators show substantial improvement since NFHS-3, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and exposes the baby to the risk of infection. However, 42 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 83 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and 73 percent continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 30.1 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months only about one-third of children (32%) in Uttar Pradesh receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. A little less than two-fifths of children age 6-23 months (38%) are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (11%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 5 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Uttar Pradesh, 40 percent of children age 9-59 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and only 38 percent of children age 9-23 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Only 6 percent of children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey, but 13 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey. In addition, 17 percent of children age 6-59 months were given deworming medication in last 6 months.

Children’s nutritional status

Forty-six percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Eighteen percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 6 percent are severely wasted. Forty percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Even during the first six months of life, when almost all babies are breastfed, 21 percent of children are stunted, 30 percent are underweight, and 31 percent are wasted.

Children’s nutritional status in Uttar Pradesh has improved since NFHS-3 by some measures, but not by all measures. Stunting decreased from 57 percent to 46 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, and the percentage of children who are underweight decreased marginally from 42 percent to 40 percent. However, in the same period, wasting increased from 15 percent to 18 percent. Despite the gains in stunting and underweight, child malnutrition is still a major problem in Uttar Pradesh.

There are only small differences in the level of undernutrition by the sex of the child. However, differences are more pronounced for other background characteristics. Undernutrition generally decreases with increasing mother’s schooling and larger child’s size at birth. The level of undernutrition is relatively high for children of higher birth orders and those whose mothers are underweight.

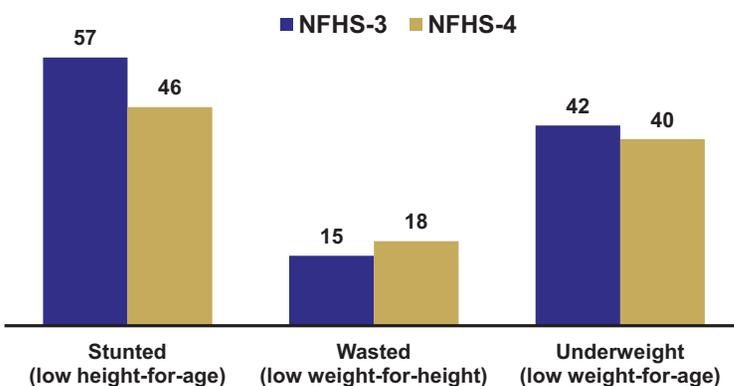
Adults’ nutritional status

More than two-fifths of women (42%) and 38 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. More women and men are thin than overweight or obese, which is the same as the pattern observed in NFHS-3. Nevertheless, the proportion of women and men who are too thin has decreased since NFHS-3, and the proportion who are overweight or obese has increased. For example, among women age 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese has increased from 9 percent to 17 percent. Twenty-five percent of women and 26 percent of men in Uttar Pradesh are too thin, and 17 percent of women and 13 percent of men are overweight or obese. About 6 in 10 women and men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups, in rural areas, and to some extent, among those belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and well-educated men as well as women. Because population groups that are less likely to be too thin are the same groups that are more likely to be overweight or obese, the percentage suffering from either of

Trends in Children’s Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



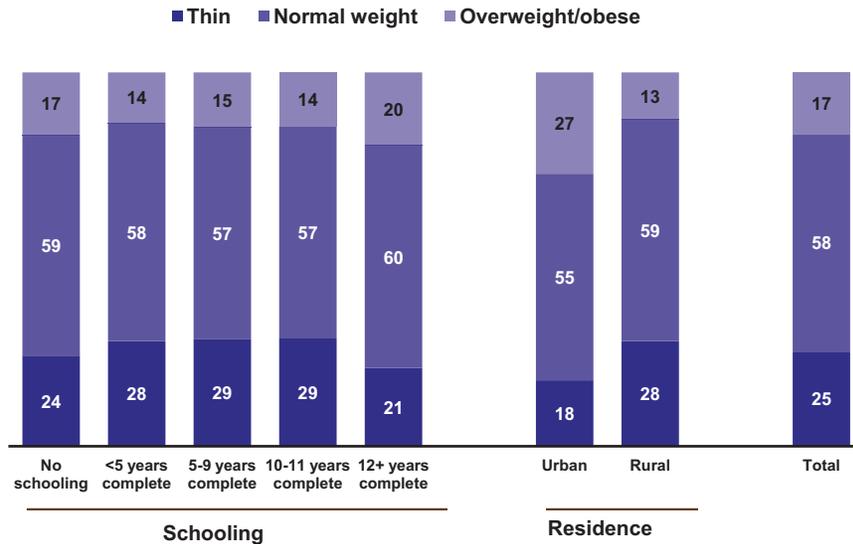
Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

these two nutritional problems is fairly constant across all groups, regardless of their educational attainment, caste/tribe, age, residence, or marital status.

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Almost 94 percent of Uttar Pradesh’s households were using iodized salt at the time of the survey, a considerably higher proportion (77%) than reported in NFHS-3.

How many women are at a healthy weight for their height?

Percent distribution of women

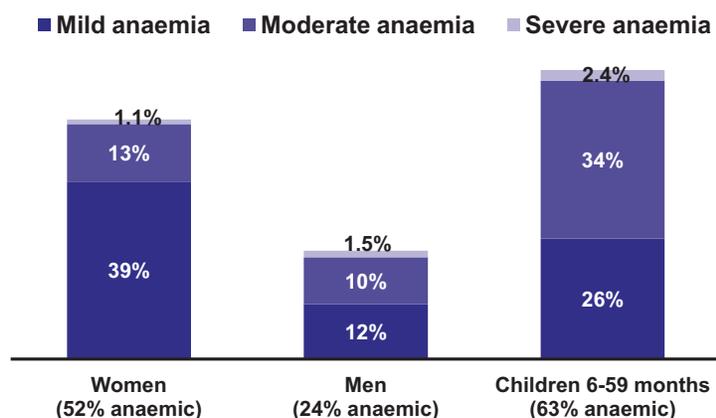


Anaemia

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally, but anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Anaemia is a major health problem in Uttar Pradesh, especially among women and children.

Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, a large majority (63%) are anaemic. This includes 26 percent who are mildly anaemic, 34 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. There is no difference in the prevalence of anaemia among girls and boys. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Almost three-fifths of children (58%) in Uttar Pradesh are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Fifty-two percent of women in Uttar Pradesh have anaemia, including 39 percent with mild anaemia, 13 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high for women who are breastfeeding, but anaemia exceeds 50 percent for every group of women except the small number of women belonging to “other” religions. Anaemia among women has increased by 6 percentage points over NFHS-3. Slightly less than one-fourth of men (24%) are anaemic. Men under age 20 are particularly likely to be anaemic.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Uttar Pradesh, 337 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is higher among men (411) than among women (261) and is higher in rural areas (353) than in urban areas (289).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (95% of women and 92% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 73 percent of women and 68 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Over three-fourths (76%) of women and 67 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 92 percent of women and 94 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 13 percent of women and 12 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 996 women and 1,061 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,179 women and 963 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women and men is higher among older age groups, those who have little or no schooling, and those in rural areas. Goitre or any other thyroid disorder is slightly more common than asthma among women, but far less common than asthma among men (1,256 cases per 100,000 women and 287 cases per 100,000 men). The prevalence of any heart disease is more than twice as high among women (1,433 per 100,000) as among men (648 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 72 women per 100,000 and 79 men per 100,000 reportedly suffering from cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Nine percent of women age 15-49 in Uttar Pradesh have hypertension, including 6 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, and 1 percent each with Stage 2 and Stage 3 hypertension. Sixty-three percent of women have normal blood pressure including, 1 percent of women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than in women. Eleven percent of men in Uttar Pradesh have hypertension, including 8 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 1 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 0.5 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Forty-seven percent of men have normal blood pressure including, less than one percent of men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension increases with age.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Three percent of women age 15-49 in Uttar Pradesh have high blood glucose levels, and 2 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 4 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose level and 3 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Older women and men, and women with no schooling, have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Health examinations

In Uttar Pradesh, 13 percent of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, 4 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and 7 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

More than half of men, but only 8 percent of women age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Women (4%) and men (28%) are more likely to use *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco than to use any other type of tobacco. Men are also quite likely to smoke *bidis* (18%) and use *khaini* (18%). Among men, the use of any form of tobacco is higher in rural areas than in urban areas with use of *khaini* and *bidis* accounting for most of the difference. Forty-four percent of men who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* smoked 10 or more cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours. Men are less likely to drink alcohol (22%) than to use tobacco, and almost no women say that they drink alcohol. Among men who drink alcohol, slightly more than one-third (36%) drink alcohol at least once a week.

Source of health care

The private health sector is the main source of health care for over seven-tenths of urban and 67 percent of rural households. Household members are much more likely to go to private doctors or clinics (57%) than private hospitals (8%). A non-negligible proportion of households (12%) reported using an “other source” of health care.

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 6 percent of households in Uttar Pradesh have any kind of health insurance that covers at least

one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is slightly more common in urban areas (8%) than in rural areas (5%). In Uttar Pradesh, three types of programmes dominate: the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY), the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), and the Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), with RSBY being by far the largest.

Only 3 percent each of women and men age 15-49 years in Uttar Pradesh are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. Differences by background characteristics are small.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Sixty-one percent of women in Uttar Pradesh have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 76 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 55 percent in rural areas. Young women age 20-24 years are relatively more likely (69%) than older women age 40-49 (52%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women having no schooling (40%), women not having regular exposure to media (43%) and women from scheduled tribes (47%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

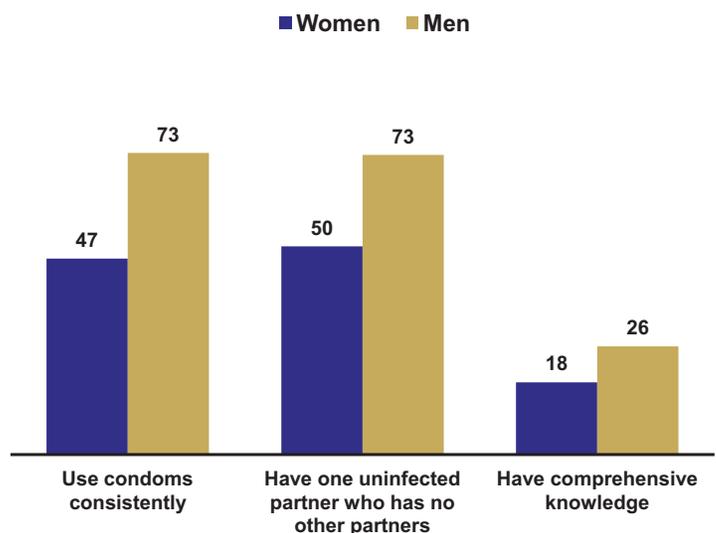
Men are more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Over four-fifths of men (84%) in Uttar Pradesh have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 90 percent in urban areas and 98 percent of those with at least 12 years of schooling.

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 47 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 73 percent of men, and only 50 percent of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 73 percent of men.

Only 18 percent of women and 26 percent of men in Uttar Pradesh have 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?
Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

Slightly less than four-fifths (78%) of women and 80 percent of men in Uttar Pradesh would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. Somewhat lower proportions of women (73%) and men (71%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Almost 7 in 10 women (68%) and men (67%) say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Sixty-three percent of women and 76 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-4, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 4 percent of women and 3 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Women and men living in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 than rural women and men. Only 7 percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (13%) are more likely than rural women (6%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Only 7 percent of women who had a live birth in the last five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

In Uttar Pradesh, women (4%) are somewhat more likely than men (2%) to have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are also more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (50% of women, compared with 42% of men).

For over nine-tenths of adults (94%) who received an injection in the past 12 months, a disposable syringe was used.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-4 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, higher-risk intercourse and condom use. In addition, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 1 percent of women and 9 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is somewhat higher (11%) in urban areas than among rural areas (9%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.3% of women and 3% of men).

Over one-fourth of men (26%) who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Among men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months, the proportion who reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk intercourse is higher in urban areas (33%) than in rural areas (22%).

One percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year. Though the numbers are small, thirty-four percent of the men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months used a condom the last time they paid for sexual intercourse.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-4, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Uttar Pradesh, 81 percent use cloth, 33 percent use sanitary napkins, 14 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 2 percent use tampons. Overall, 47 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. Women with at least 12 years of schooling are more than three times as likely to be using a hygienic method as women with no schooling. Notably, only 40 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 69 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 25 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; in the same period, 79 percent of all men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 66 percent earned cash, including 11 percent whose earnings were in both cash and in-kind and 27 percent were not paid at all. Most men who were employed earned cash (88%) and only 10 percent were not paid at all. Forty-seven percent of employed women worked in a non-agricultural occupation, compared with 66 percent of employed men.

Only 25 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 84 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Almost half (46%) of women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. As for men, 83 percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used and 56 percent of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Women are somewhat more likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (73%) than in decisions about major household purchases and visits to their own family and relatives (69-71%). Overall, 60 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 18 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 38 percent among women age 15-19 to 69 percent among women age 40-49.

Currently married men were also asked who makes decisions about their own health care and major household purchases. Men were much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wife participated in both these decisions: 90 percent participated in making decisions about their own health care and 95 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Forty-four percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is higher among urban than rural women, increases sharply with age, and is highest among women age 40-49 (52%), women with 12 or more years of schooling (52%) and women who are employed for cash (58%) than any other group of women.

Fifty-five percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Fifty-five percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 73 percent, among women who have 12 or more years of schooling. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Only 28 percent of women know of a microcredit programme in the area and only 2 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Only 32 percent of women are allowed to go by themselves to all three of the following places: the market, a health facility, and places outside the village/community. The only groups of women in which more than half of (53%) women are allowed to go to all three places alone are women age 40-49.

Ownership of assets

Thirty-three percent of women and 62 percent of men age 15-49 own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 26 percent of women and 50 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Ownership of both a house and land among women as well as men is more common in rural than urban areas.

Thirty-three percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 26 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

A little less than two-fifths (37%) of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 60 percent can read SMS messages. Forty-nine percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves can use, compared with 33 percent of rural women. Only 29 percent of scheduled tribe women have a mobile phone they can use, compared with 30 percent of women in scheduled castes, 36 percent of women in other backward classes, and 50 percent of those not in a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. The proportion of women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use increases with women's schooling.

Thirty-seven percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Fifty-one percent of women believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to believe that wife-beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (39%), followed by if she argues with him (32%), and if she neglects the house or children (30%). Men are less likely to agree: 42 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (28%), if she argues with him (24%), or if he suspects her of being unfaithful (23%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 40 percent of women and 31 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Seventy-eight percent of women and 68 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women and if she is tired or not in the mood. Most men, 82 percent, do not agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he has a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 33 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 6 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 34 percent of women in Uttar Pradesh have experienced physical or sexual violence. Among those who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator for ever-married women was the husband and for never-married women, it was a mother/step-mother, followed by sister/brother, father/step-father, or teacher.

Over one-third (34%) of women age 15-49 in Uttar Pradesh have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

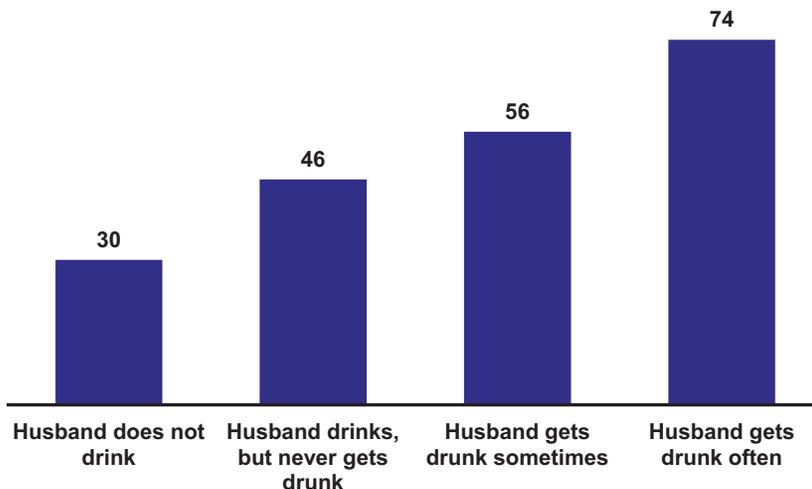
One in 23 women who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women with less than five years of schooling and women who are widowed/divorced/separated/deserted, at 8-9%, are more likely than women in any other group to have experienced violence during pregnancy.

Spousal violence

Thirty-three percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; between 11-17% percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; having their arm twisted or hair pulled; being punched; or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up; and 2 percent have been choked or burned on purpose, while 1 percent have been threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or other weapon. Six percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex and 4 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 37 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Fourteen percent report spousal emotional violence. Few ever-married women (2%) have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among more educated women, 1 in 5 women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are almost twice as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves. Women whose husbands consume alcohol are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume alcohol to experience spousal violence, especially if the husband often gets drunk. However, 30 percent of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

Almost one-fifth (26%) of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence, and among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence this proportion rises to 53 percent. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches.

Help seeking

Only 15 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. Nearly four-fifths (77%) of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Abused women who have sought help most often seek help from their own families. Only 4 percent of abused women who sought help for the violence sought help from the police.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	21,803	58,783	80,586
Households occupied	21,060	57,101	78,161
Households interviewed	20,380	55,853	76,233
Household response rate ¹	96.8	97.8	97.5
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	27,407	73,051	100,458
Number of eligible women interviewed	26,586	71,075	97,661
Eligible women response rate ²	97.0	97.3	97.2
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	4,683	10,292	14,975
Number of eligible men interviewed	4,327	9,508	13,835
Eligible men response rate ²	92.4	92.4	92.4

Note: Eligible women and men are women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who stayed in the household the night before the household interview (including both usual residents and visitors). This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of eligible women interviewed			Eligible women response rate ²	Number of eligible men interviewed			Eligible men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
	Agra	896	915		1,811	97.6	1,202		1,246	2,448	97.7	
Aligarh	920	916	1,836	98.5	1,303	1,174	2,477	98.6	199	172	371	94.9
Allahabad	228	661	889	98.0	278	884	1,162	96.2	54	95	149	90.3
Ambedkar Nagar	106	802	908	98.3	182	1,225	1,407	97.4	25	160	185	90.7
Auraiya	164	724	888	96.3	200	771	971	95.2	29	94	123	79.4
Azangarh	78	822	900	99.1	123	1,180	1,303	96.7	25	120	145	86.3
Baghpat	192	716	908	96.9	254	985	1,239	98.5	47	160	207	96.7
Bahraich	82	832	914	97.2	120	901	1,021	94.4	23	113	136	84.0
Ballia	83	812	895	95.0	114	1,215	1,329	97.5	22	148	170	90.9
Balrampur	83	830	913	97.4	127	1,133	1,260	94.7	32	121	153	89.0
Banda	145	737	882	96.4	137	652	789	95.5	41	104	145	92.9
Bara Banki	106	799	905	98.6	116	871	987	96.0	23	110	133	86.9
Bareilly	926	929	1,855	98.1	1,281	1,225	2,506	99.2	191	175	366	97.9
Basti	61	835	896	97.4	90	1,153	1,243	96.3	10	117	127	85.8
Bijnor	230	671	901	96.4	339	926	1,265	98.4	52	133	185	95.9
Budaun	164	740	904	97.1	232	881	1,113	97.8	40	133	173	94.5
Bulandshahr	233	677	910	97.1	341	918	1,259	98.2	58	138	196	94.7
Chandauli	124	773	897	96.0	187	1,141	1,328	97.1	31	171	202	87.4
Chitrakoot	103	806	909	98.0	141	948	1,089	98.4	27	122	149	96.8
Deoria	105	799	904	97.9	149	1,140	1,289	97.1	20	117	137	90.1
Etah	154	751	905	97.2	214	949	1,163	98.5	28	146	174	90.6
Etawah	213	689	902	97.4	313	832	1,145	96.3	44	135	179	92.3
Faizabad	123	790	913	99.9	151	1,051	1,202	97.7	22	129	151	93.8
Farrukhabad	210	695	905	97.7	261	898	1,159	97.6	47	132	179	98.4
Fatehpur	123	769	892	97.5	122	801	923	97.1	18	113	131	93.6
Firozabad	911	919	1,830	98.5	1,351	1,155	2,506	97.6	222	170	392	94.0
Gautam Buddha Nagar	898	913	1,811	97.7	950	1,244	2,194	98.8	174	190	364	97.8
Chhaziyab	894	914	1,808	97.5	1,092	1,189	2,281	97.8	180	193	373	94.0
Chhazipur	81	809	890	97.2	119	1,104	1,223	96.8	20	152	172	91.5
Conda	63	837	900	98.5	70	1,146	1,216	95.5	9	127	136	84.0
Gorakhpur	172	721	893	97.6	233	979	1,212	95.8	34	124	158	85.4
Hamirpur	187	683	870	95.6	206	665	871	94.6	35	104	139	91.4
Hardoi	124	777	901	97.7	165	835	1,000	96.1	16	120	136	89.5
Jalaun	214	647	861	94.9	230	664	894	93.7	33	92	125	83.9
Jaunpur	81	814	895	98.9	119	1,199	1,318	98.1	21	134	155	95.7
Jhansi	864	868	1,732	96.5	1,036	919	1,955	96.2	169	105	274	88.7
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	236	697	933	98.3	326	945	1,271	98.7	65	142	207	99.0
Kannauj	172	734	906	99.3	228	906	1,134	97.6	42	120	162	94.7
Kanpur Dehat	101	803	904	98.3	111	854	965	97.2	20	146	166	90.2
Kanpur Nagar	883	913	1,796	97.7	951	950	1,901	96.5	178	148	326	89.6

Continued...

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district—Continued

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of eligible women interviewed			Eligible women response rate ²	Number of eligible men interviewed			Eligible men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Kanshiram Nagar	195	724	919	99.5	281	865	1,146	99.6	45	113	158	96.9
Kaushambi	75	794	869	98.4	88	938	1,026	97.2	14	116	130	96.3
Kheri	103	790	893	97.6	120	926	1,046	96.7	18	136	154	91.7
Kushinagar	64	833	897	96.6	92	1,268	1,360	97.8	16	128	144	91.7
Lalitpur	139	742	881	96.8	144	756	900	93.7	27	113	140	83.3
Lucknow	815	894	1,709	93.1	885	977	1,862	91.5	146	126	272	80.5
Mahamaya Nagar	206	700	906	97.3	255	880	1,135	98.1	41	124	165	97.1
Mahoba	177	662	839	96.9	192	716	908	96.7	29	81	110	88.0
Mahrajani	62	842	904	97.5	104	1,242	1,346	96.7	9	117	126	86.3
Mainpuri	150	751	901	96.0	205	932	1,137	97.3	51	141	192	95.5
Mathura	276	636	912	96.6	379	841	1,220	98.4	53	128	181	92.3
Mau	205	700	905	96.1	294	1,065	1,359	96.8	39	125	164	88.2
Meerut	1,499	947	2,446	98.4	2,023	1,311	3,334	99.3	286	175	461	97.7
Mirzapur	124	766	890	98.5	163	950	1,113	98.4	34	131	165	91.2
Moradabad	903	913	1,816	97.5	1,257	1,230	2,487	98.0	200	190	390	95.1
Muzaffarnagar	279	635	914	97.5	382	869	1,251	98.9	59	111	170	98.8
Pilibhit	169	746	915	98.0	221	931	1,152	99.1	50	143	193	100.0
Pratapgarh	60	831	891	99.4	83	1,133	1,216	98.2	11	121	132	90.4
Rae Bareli	86	820	906	97.2	117	1,006	1,123	97.8	38	156	194	97.0
Rampur	232	692	924	97.3	332	980	1,312	99.3	59	134	193	95.1
Saharanpur	914	917	1,831	98.3	1,236	1,251	2,487	98.3	175	185	360	94.7
Sant Kabir Nagar	82	816	898	95.7	115	1,234	1,349	97.9	22	114	136	90.1
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	141	757	898	98.1	209	1,108	1,317	97.9	45	123	168	95.5
Shahjahanpur	193	714	907	97.5	247	817	1,064	98.1	36	129	165	95.4
Shrawasti	42	880	922	97.8	64	991	1,055	95.6	10	111	121	91.0
Siddharth Nagar	58	842	900	99.2	88	1,148	1,236	95.1	12	115	127	85.8
Sitapur	122	769	891	97.9	156	829	985	96.5	16	134	150	92.6
Sombhadra	165	739	904	98.0	179	848	1,027	95.4	36	124	160	95.8
Sultanpur	61	837	898	98.5	76	1,075	1,151	95.8	9	125	134	88.2
Unnao	162	730	892	98.7	221	876	1,097	96.8	41	121	162	89.5
Varanasi	888	895	1,783	97.9	1,214	1,228	2,442	96.7	192	197	389	94.4
Uttar Pradesh	20,380	55,853	76,233	97.5	26,586	71,075	97,661	97.2	4,327	9,508	13,835	92.4

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, and sex

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by residence and sex, according to age and schooling; and the percentage of individuals who have an *Aadhaar* card, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	8.8	8.4	8.6	11.4	10.1	10.8	10.8	9.7	10.2
5-9	9.8	9.2	9.5	12.4	11.3	11.8	11.7	10.7	11.2
10-14	11.4	10.5	11.0	13.5	12.0	12.8	13.0	11.7	12.3
15-19	11.3	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.8	11.5	11.2	11.6	11.4
20-24	10.0	10.8	10.4	8.1	9.3	8.7	8.6	9.7	9.1
25-29	8.6	9.0	8.8	6.6	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.5
30-34	6.8	7.2	7.0	5.2	6.2	5.7	5.6	6.5	6.0
35-39	6.7	6.4	6.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.8
40-44	5.2	5.6	5.4	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.9
45-49	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.7
50-54	4.1	4.7	4.4	3.3	4.0	3.7	3.5	4.2	3.9
55-59	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7
60-64	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
65-69	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.4
70-74	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
75-79	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
80 +	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an <i>Aadhaar</i> card	69.0	66.6	67.8	54.2	51.9	53.0	58.0	55.5	56.7
Number	51,018	48,008	99,025	146,300	148,278	294,578	197,318	196,286	393,604
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	941	na	na	1,014	na	na	995
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	888	na	na	907	na	na	903
Schooling²									
No schooling	14.3	26.5	20.2	18.7	40.3	29.6	17.5	36.8	27.2
<5 years complete	16.1	13.8	15.0	20.4	16.8	18.6	19.2	16.1	17.6
5-9 years complete	29.6	25.6	27.7	35.5	26.7	31.1	34.0	26.4	30.2
10-11 years complete	10.8	8.9	9.9	9.4	5.8	7.6	9.8	6.6	8.2
12 or more years complete	28.9	25.0	27.0	15.6	10.2	12.9	19.1	13.9	16.5
Don't know	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	45,585	43,138	88,723	126,111	130,078	256,189	171,696	173,217	344,913
Median number of years of schooling completed	7.5	5.5	7.0	5.2	1.8	4.2	6.1	3.0	4.5

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	87.3	85.4	85.9	88.9
Female	12.7	14.6	14.1	11.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	5.0	5.3	5.2	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	60.8	56.4	57.5	46.3
Non-nuclear	39.2	43.6	42.5	53.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	70.7	86.1	82.0	80.3
Muslim	28.2	13.7	17.5	19.3
Sikh	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	15.3	27.5	24.3	23.7
Scheduled tribe	0.4	1.6	1.3	1.3
Other backward class	48.6	52.9	51.8	53.2
Other	35.4	17.7	22.4	21.6
Don't know	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	94.9	62.3	70.9	72.6
No	5.1	37.7	29.1	27.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	92.6	97.8	96.4	96.6
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	33.2	2.9	10.8	10.4
Public tap/standpipe	4.5	2.7	3.2	3.1
Tube well or borehole	53.3	91.5	81.4	82.3
Other improved ²	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.9
Unimproved source ³	7.2	2.2	3.5	3.3
Other source	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	84.5	68.6	72.8	74.2
Less than 30 minutes	14.1	28.8	24.9	23.6
Thirty minutes or longer	1.3	2.6	2.3	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.1
Strain through cloth	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.7
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	7.0	0.6	2.3	2.1
Electronic purifier	10.9	0.5	3.3	2.9
Other treatment	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8
No treatment	78.5	97.0	92.1	92.7
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	19.7	2.2	6.8	6.3
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	68.3	23.1	35.0	36.3
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	67.4	22.1	34.0	35.2
Pit latrine with slab	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
Other ⁶	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Shared facility ⁷	18.8	5.8	9.3	8.2
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	18.6	5.6	9.0	8.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other ⁶	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unimproved	12.8	71.0	55.7	55.5
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	1.8	0.4	0.8	0.8
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
Other unimproved facility ⁸	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
No facility/open space/field	10.0	69.9	54.2	53.9
Other	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁹				
<i>Kachha</i>	1.2	11.5	8.8	8.1
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	17.7	64.1	51.9	52.8
<i>Pucca</i>	73.1	18.9	33.1	32.7
Missing	7.9	5.6	6.2	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3
LPG/natural gas	77.6	16.1	32.2	30.5
Biogas	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.3
Coal/lignite	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Charcoal	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Wood	11.6	48.3	38.7	38.7
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.9
Agricultural crop waste	0.3	3.4	2.6	2.6
Dung cakes	7.3	29.6	23.8	25.7
No food cooked in the household	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹⁰	78.4	16.4	32.7	31.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹	20.1	83.3	66.7	68.6

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	57.3	25.2	33.6	34.7
In the house, no separate room	35.2	59.2	52.9	51.6
In a separate building	4.6	7.6	6.8	7.1
Outdoors	2.4	7.8	6.4	6.5
No food cooked in household	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	20,034	56,199	76,233	397,460
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹				
Stove	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.5
<i>Chullah</i>	96.7	99.1	98.9	98.9
Open fire	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	4,025	46,838	50,862	272,760
Frequency of smoking in the house¹²				
Daily	29.6	40.2	37.4	39.9
Weekly	7.6	8.6	8.3	8.2
Monthly	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2
Less than monthly	4.9	4.1	4.3	4.2
Never	53.5	43.1	45.8	43.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	20,034	56,199	76,233	397,460

na = Not applicable

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

² Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant

³ Surface water, unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank, tanker truck, bottled water

⁴ Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of purification

⁵ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and electronic purifying

⁶ Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine and twin pit/composting toilet

⁷ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

⁸ Includes dry toilet

⁹ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called *semi-pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.

¹⁰ Electricity, LPG/natural gas, or biogas

¹¹ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

¹² Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Household possessions and land ownership

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house and farm animals and having a bank/post office account, health scheme/health insurance, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	85.4	60.2	66.9	68.6
Pressure cooker	88.1	44.8	56.2	57.8
Chair	79.4	50.7	58.2	60.9
Cot or bed	92.7	98.3	96.8	97.3
Table	70.6	36.6	45.5	48.0
Electric fan	92.5	51.0	61.9	64.1
Radio or transistor	6.0	7.5	7.1	7.7
Television (black and white)	3.5	4.5	4.2	4.7
Television (colour)	75.5	30.4	42.2	44.6
Any television	76.9	32.8	44.4	47.0
Sewing machine	52.5	26.1	33.0	36.8
Mobile telephone	96.4	90.0	91.7	94.5
Landline telephone	3.2	0.5	1.2	1.2
Internet	17.1	4.3	7.7	8.2
Computer	16.7	2.8	6.4	6.6
Refrigerator	55.7	10.2	22.2	23.2
Air conditioner/cooler	50.8	9.9	20.6	21.2
Washing machine	33.5	4.9	12.4	12.8
Watch or clock	88.8	62.4	69.3	72.0
Water pump	30.4	19.5	22.4	24.4
Thresher	0.6	2.6	2.1	2.7
Tractor	1.0	5.0	3.9	5.1
None of the above	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Means of transport				
Bicycle	59.2	76.5	72.0	76.2
Motorcycle or scooter	47.8	28.2	33.4	37.0
Animal-drawn cart	0.9	4.7	3.7	4.3
Car	9.9	2.1	4.1	4.4
None of the above	22.8	17.7	19.1	15.3
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	80.2	33.2	45.6	43.3
Agricultural land	19.8	66.8	54.4	56.7
Irrigated land only	17.2	60.0	48.8	51.0
Non-irrigated land only	0.6	1.5	1.2	1.2
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	1.1	4.9	3.9	4.1
Irrigation not determined	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	84.1	91.4	89.4	90.7
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	15.4	69.7	55.4	61.2
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	94.6	94.1	94.3	95.0
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	7.9	5.4	6.1	6.1
Percentage having a BPL card	12.8	28.8	24.6	25.4
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
Number	20,034	56,199	76,233	397,460

BPL = Below poverty line

¹ Cows, bulls, buffaloes, camels, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, or ducks

² Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household has a bank account/post office account

³ Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household is covered by a health scheme/health insurance

Table 6 School attendance

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2014-15 school year by sex and residence, according to selected background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	90.4	92.6	92.1	90.6	91.6	91.4	90.5	92.1	91.8
6-13 (Elementary)	87.6	90.5	89.9	87.8	88.6	88.4	87.7	89.6	89.2
11-13 (Upper primary)	83.3	87.3	86.4	83.6	83.9	83.8	83.4	85.6	85.1
14-15 (Secondary)	68.8	74.8	73.3	71.9	66.5	67.7	70.3	70.6	70.5
16-17 (Higher secondary)	55.4	59.2	58.2	59.8	50.1	52.3	57.5	54.4	55.2
11-14 years	85.1	88.7	87.9	85.4	86.0	85.9	85.2	87.4	86.9
15-17 years	66.3	70.2	69.2	69.2	61.6	63.4	67.7	65.8	66.3
6-14 years	85.9	89.2	88.4	86.2	86.5	86.5	86.0	87.9	87.5
6-17 years	78.5	83.2	82.1	79.8	78.1	78.5	79.1	80.7	80.4
Religion									
Hindu	85.9	85.4	85.5	88.8	81.3	82.6	87.2	83.4	84.1
Muslim	65.4	71.8	69.2	66.2	62.6	64.0	65.8	67.2	66.6
Sikh	(84.4)	84.5	84.5	(96.4)	91.2	93.5	91.3	87.8	89.3
Other	91.4	87.6	89.3	95.8	(71.7)	83.0	93.4	80.6	86.5
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	76.8	80.9	80.2	79.0	75.7	76.2	77.8	78.4	78.3
Scheduled tribe	78.7	77.1	77.3	(86.7)	72.9	73.6	81.9	75.0	75.4
Other backward class	76.1	83.9	82.1	76.6	78.9	78.4	76.3	81.5	80.3
Other	84.8	85.8	85.4	86.6	80.3	82.4	85.7	83.2	84.0
Don't know	(49.5)	67.0	61.8	(64.4)	52.5	55.8	56.2	60.1	59.0

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2014-15 school year (assumed here to be April 2014).

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	83.1	15.2	0.6	1.1	100.0	1.4	39,577
5-9 years	82.0	13.6	1.7	2.7	100.0	3.7	44,082
10-14 years	80.1	13.4	2.8	3.7	100.0	7.0	48,835
15-17 years	77.9	13.8	3.7	4.6	100.0	10.3	28,018
Residence							
Urban	85.9	8.9	2.1	3.1	100.0	5.6	35,373
Rural	79.6	15.4	2.1	2.9	100.0	5.2	125,138
Sex							
Male	81.3	14.0	2.1	2.6	100.0	5.3	83,689
Female	80.6	13.9	2.2	3.3	100.0	5.3	76,823
Total age <15 years	81.6	14.0	1.8	2.6	100.0	4.2	132,494
Total age <18 years	81.0	14.0	2.1	2.9	100.0	5.3	160,512

¹ Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both parents dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
< 2 years	30.3	33.3	63.5	15,492
2-4 years	27.4	30.7	58.0	24,085
Sex				
Male	28.6	32.0	60.6	20,827
Female	28.4	31.4	59.7	18,750
Residence				
Urban	41.5	26.4	67.9	8,398
Rural	25.0	33.1	58.1	31,179
Total	28.5	31.7	60.2	39,577

Table 9 Birth registration of children under age five by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Agra	28.0	38.9	66.9	908
Aligarh	15.6	45.6	61.2	814
Allahabad	30.0	13.3	43.3	1,203
Ambedkar Nagar	29.7	44.1	73.9	410
Auraiya	25.9	25.8	51.7	240
Azamgarh	36.0	33.5	69.5	714
Baghpat	33.2	38.2	71.5	256
Bahraich	11.3	23.1	34.5	915
Ballia	27.4	43.1	70.5	617
Balrampur	18.6	13.0	31.5	516
Banda	47.8	19.9	67.7	270
Bara Banki	29.3	39.4	68.7	634
Bareilly	21.1	34.5	55.6	861
Basti	35.0	26.1	61.2	552
Bijnor	39.4	28.9	68.3	712
Budaun	10.7	42.3	53.1	904
Bulandshahr	22.5	39.9	62.4	792
Chandauli	34.5	32.5	67.0	466
Chitrakoot	41.5	28.5	70.0	216
Deoria	38.7	35.6	74.2	571
Etah	11.9	37.7	49.6	362
Etawah	34.4	29.0	63.4	297
Faizabad	49.9	28.0	77.9	419
Farrukhabad	16.6	39.0	55.6	382
Fatehpur	18.6	35.9	54.5	383
Firozabad	27.7	27.0	54.7	501
Gautam Buddha Nagar	35.2	37.6	72.8	450
Ghaziabad	41.0	29.0	69.9	1,030
Ghazipur	29.0	34.4	63.4	611
Gonda	27.3	15.7	43.0	801
Gorakhpur	47.5	38.0	85.6	752
Hamirpur	47.7	23.2	70.9	172
Hardoi	29.1	26.2	55.3	849
Jalaun	44.6	23.3	67.9	217
Jaunpur	21.3	24.4	45.8	738
Jhansi	43.3	38.4	81.7	316
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	25.7	38.7	64.4	400
Kannauj	20.0	21.0	41.0	333
Kanpur Dehat	22.6	56.6	79.1	314
Kanpur Nagar	42.2	22.9	65.0	729
Kanshiram Nagar	16.1	40.3	56.4	318

Continued...

Table 9 Birth registration of children under age five by district—Continued

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Kaushambi	26.0	27.4	53.4	322
Kheri	25.3	13.1	38.4	994
Kushinagar	39.2	26.6	65.8	789
Lalitpur	34.9	41.4	76.3	234
Lucknow	55.8	23.6	79.4	570
Mahamaya Nagar	14.4	38.6	53.0	306
Mahoba	34.8	47.7	82.4	145
Mahrajganj	30.3	27.2	57.5	604
Mainpuri	18.9	39.2	58.1	357
Mathura	16.6	39.5	56.1	621
Mau	36.6	44.4	81.0	414
Meerut	34.6	26.0	60.6	919
Mirzapur	27.0	16.7	43.7	479
Moradabad	16.7	46.2	62.9	1,003
Muzaffarnagar	26.1	35.5	61.7	820
Pilibhit	27.9	41.7	69.5	398
Pratapgarh	36.4	26.3	62.7	492
Rae Bareli	39.1	30.1	69.2	547
Rampur	17.8	55.4	73.2	470
Saharanpur	28.9	45.8	74.7	702
Sant Kabir Nagar	21.8	42.7	64.5	353
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	24.5	35.0	59.4	363
Shahjahanpur	16.5	7.0	23.5	696
Shrawasti	14.4	20.0	34.4	305
Siddharth Nagar	16.7	29.8	46.6	599
Sitapur	24.8	40.1	64.9	921
Sonbhadra	24.9	29.7	54.6	412
Sultanpur	34.5	27.5	62.0	606
Unnao	28.8	44.6	73.3	570
Varanasi	40.0	21.8	61.8	619
Uttar Pradesh	28.5	31.7	60.2	39,577

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	22.5	22.5	22,015	22,032	2,917	2,921
20-24	19.0	17.7	18,542	18,719	2,287	2,336
25-29	15.4	15.1	15,031	14,952	1,953	1,979
30-34	12.6	12.3	12,290	12,204	1,594	1,550
35-39	11.5	12.0	11,202	11,227	1,557	1,560
40-44	10.0	10.3	9,722	9,714	1,332	1,333
45-49	9.1	10.1	8,859	8,813	1,307	1,260
Residence						
Urban	26.4	30.6	25,751	26,586	3,958	4,039
Rural	73.6	69.4	71,910	71,075	8,989	8,900
Schooling						
No schooling	35.7	16.1	34,861	34,656	2,080	2,036
<5 years complete	3.0	3.8	2,972	2,960	489	492
5-9 years complete	28.4	37.9	27,707	28,289	4,909	4,891
10-11 years complete	10.2	14.2	9,995	10,183	1,834	1,906
12 or more years complete	22.7	28.1	22,126	21,573	3,635	3,614
Literacy						
Literate ¹	61.0	82.4	59,600	59,805	10,672	10,697
Not literate	38.6	17.3	37,675	37,473	2,235	2,203
Not measured	0.4	0.3	386	383	39	39
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	19.3	49.4	18,804	18,211	6,401	6,378
Watches television at least once a week	50.9	57.9	49,686	50,817	7,490	7,669
Listens to the radio at least once a week	7.9	14.8	7,753	7,065	1,910	1,783
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	3.5	9.0	3,451	3,051	1,162	1,122
Not regularly exposed to any media	43.8	27.1	42,732	41,860	3,504	3,382
Marital status						
Never married	29.1	41.5	28,451	28,199	5,370	5,422
Currently married	67.9	56.8	66,279	66,489	7,358	7,298
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.4	0.2	370	377	25	24
Widowed	2.1	0.9	2,007	2,049	113	119
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.6	0.6	554	547	82	76
Religion						
Hindu	80.2	81.3	78,325	77,515	10,525	10,373
Muslim	19.4	18.3	18,991	19,763	2,363	2,504
Sikh	0.2	0.1	206	206	19	21
Other	0.1	0.3	138	177	39	41

Continued...

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	22.6	25.0	22,029	21,552	3,240	3,147
Scheduled tribe	1.2	1.0	1,157	1,117	132	140
Other backward class	54.2	53.5	52,940	53,653	6,923	6,950
Other	21.9	20.4	21,353	21,189	2,640	2,692
Don't know	0.2	0.1	182	150	11	10
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	97,661	97,661	12,946	12,939
Age 50-54	na	6.4	na	na	889	896
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	13,835	13,835
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	25.2	79.2	3,855	3,978	10,260	10,258
In agricultural occupation	13.3	26.8	2,041	2,065	3,466	3,382
In non-agricultural occupation	10.7	49.6	1,641	1,739	6,418	6,501
Don't know	1.1	2.9	173	174	376	375
Not employed	74.8	20.8	11,457	11,409	2,687	2,681
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	15,311	15,387	12,946	12,939
Age 50-54	na	6.4	na	na	889	896
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	13,835	13,835

na = Not applicable

¹ Refers to women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence and women/men who completed standard 6 or higher (who are assumed to be literate)

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-4, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2 by residence, Uttar Pradesh

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.020	0.031	0.028	0.059	0.109	0.096	0.055	0.138	0.120
20-24	0.143	0.219	0.198	0.207	0.289	0.268	0.192	0.276	0.259
25-29	0.157	0.196	0.186	0.199	0.216	0.212	0.176	0.219	0.210
30-34	0.067	0.095	0.087	0.084	0.123	0.112	0.098	0.142	0.131
35-39	0.023	0.040	0.036	0.032	0.062	0.053	0.043	0.074	0.067
40-44	0.005	0.011	0.009	0.010	0.022	0.019	0.012	0.021	0.019
45-49	0.001	0.004	0.003	0.000	0.005	0.003	0.005	0.007	0.006
TFR (15-49)	2.08	2.99	2.74	2.95	4.13	3.82	2.91	4.39	4.06
CBR	18.6	24.0	22.6	23.5	30.9	29.1	23.4	33.4	31.4

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1996-98 for NFHS-2, 2003-05 for NFHS-3, and 2013-15 for NFHS-4). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

CBR = Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rate, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	2.08	4.5	4.0	1.62
Rural	2.99	6.1	4.8	2.22
Schooling				
No schooling	3.52	5.6	5.1	2.59
<5 years complete	3.19	5.6	4.7	2.36
5-9 years complete	2.79	6.2	4.0	2.17
10-11 years complete	2.39	4.0	3.2	1.94
12 or more years complete	1.88	5.9	2.6	1.66
Religion				
Hindu	2.67	5.5	4.4	2.03
Muslim	3.10	6.2	5.5	2.20
Sikh	1.38	6.0	(3.0)	1.23
Other	1.75	6.8	(3.0)	1.30
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	3.09	6.1	5.0	2.24
Scheduled tribe	3.61	6.6	4.7	2.64
Other backward class	2.76	5.8	4.7	2.09
Other	2.28	4.8	3.9	1.76
Don't know	3.42	6.8	*	2.52
Total	2.74	5.6	4.6	2.06

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.0	0.1	0.1	4,441
16	0.1	0.2	0.3	4,730
17	0.7	1.0	1.6	4,301
18	2.8	3.1	5.9	5,093
19	8.1	5.0	13.1	3,450
Residence				
Urban	1.1	0.9	2.0	5,091
Rural	2.3	2.0	4.4	16,924
Schooling				
No schooling	5.7	4.3	10.0	2,174
<5 years complete	1.4	1.8	3.2	764
5-9 years complete	2.0	1.6	3.6	9,412
10-11 years complete	1.3	1.0	2.4	5,194
12 or more years complete	1.4	1.7	3.0	4,471
Marital status				
Currently married	24.0	20.4	44.4	1,866
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(9.3)	(4.4)	(13.6)	25
Religion				
Hindu	2.2	1.8	4.0	17,092
Muslim	1.5	1.5	3.1	4,870
Other ¹	(4.5)	(0.0)	(4.5)	21
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.5	2.0	4.5	5,229
Scheduled tribe	6.3	2.5	8.8	246
Other backward class	2.0	1.8	3.8	12,231
Other	1.5	1.2	2.6	4,265
Don't know	(0.0)	(6.3)	(6.3)	46
Total	2.0	1.8	3.8	22,015

Note: Total includes never married women and Sikh women, who are not shown separately

¹ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	88.4	10.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	475
20-29	39.7	32.1	18.0	10.2	100.0	17,490
30-39	5.7	15.0	20.2	59.1	100.0	6,015
40-49	3.4	5.0	6.5	85.0	100.0	570
Residence						
Urban	35.8	30.3	17.1	16.8	100.0	5,086
Rural	30.4	26.0	18.1	25.5	100.0	19,464
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	18.0	20.6	20.4	41.1	100.0	9,954
<5 years complete	26.6	24.2	18.8	30.4	100.0	859
5-9 years complete	33.8	29.9	20.2	16.2	100.0	7,225
10-11 years complete	41.9	33.4	15.4	9.3	100.0	1,698
12 or more years complete	53.3	33.5	10.3	3.0	100.0	4,815
Religion						
Hindu	32.7	28.0	18.0	21.3	100.0	19,396
Muslim	26.9	22.5	17.6	33.0	100.0	5,104
Sikh	(53.6)	(31.3)	(9.6)	(5.5)	100.0	29
Other	(33.6)	(22.0)	(20.4)	(24.0)	100.0	22
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	28.7	25.5	18.8	27.0	100.0	6,186
Scheduled tribe	28.2	24.6	18.0	29.2	100.0	392
Other backward class	31.4	27.4	17.9	23.3	100.0	13,414
Other	36.0	27.6	16.8	19.7	100.0	4,504
Don't know	(12.7)	(17.0)	(19.3)	(51.1)	100.0	55
Total	31.5	26.9	17.9	23.7	100.0	24,550
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	22.8	21.8	17.4	38.1	100.0	4,453

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
15-19	35.0	26.4	24.7	13.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	59	21.9
20-29	16.9	19.5	35.3	16.7	6.8	5.0	100.0	15,756	27.6
30-39	8.9	12.4	28.0	20.5	12.9	17.2	100.0	11,465	36.3
40-49	6.9	10.1	22.7	20.0	14.4	26.0	100.0	1,409	41.1
Residence									
Urban	13.0	15.9	28.1	17.6	10.7	14.7	100.0	5,439	32.8
Rural	13.3	16.3	32.6	18.5	9.3	10.0	100.0	23,249	30.7
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	12.6	15.2	31.9	19.7	9.9	10.7	100.0	14,857	31.7
<5 years complete	14.3	18.4	34.2	16.5	9.6	7.0	100.0	1,115	29.2
5-9 years complete	14.2	17.9	32.6	16.7	8.5	10.1	100.0	7,800	29.5
10-11 years complete	13.7	17.5	30.5	17.3	9.0	12.0	100.0	1,501	30.6
12 or more years complete	13.1	15.4	28.7	17.6	10.9	14.2	100.0	3,416	32.9
Religion									
Hindu	13.1	15.9	31.9	18.5	9.7	10.8	100.0	22,281	31.1
Muslim	13.6	17.2	31.2	18.0	9.1	10.9	100.0	6,363	30.6
Sikh	(9.5)	(6.8)	(22.5)	(39.1)	(3.2)	(18.9)	100.0	22	(39.0)
Other	(7.0)	(17.1)	(18.5)	(23.3)	(15.4)	(18.7)	100.0	22	(37.5)
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	12.9	15.7	33.0	18.7	9.6	10.1	100.0	7,537	31.2
Scheduled tribe	10.8	10.9	33.7	20.7	11.1	12.9	100.0	470	33.2
Other backward class	13.1	16.6	32.0	18.4	9.7	10.1	100.0	15,764	30.7
Other	14.3	16.2	28.9	17.4	9.0	14.2	100.0	4,832	31.4
Don't know	15.6	13.9	30.3	19.2	8.0	13.0	100.0	86	33.3
Birth order									
2-3	14.2	17.1	31.9	17.4	9.0	10.4	100.0	18,349	30.2
4-6	11.1	14.4	31.5	20.1	10.7	12.2	100.0	8,641	32.9
7+	13.7	15.8	31.6	19.9	10.0	9.0	100.0	1,699	30.7
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	12.8	15.8	31.4	18.5	9.8	11.8	100.0	13,615	31.4
Female	13.6	16.6	32.1	18.2	9.4	10.1	100.0	15,074	30.6
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	11.3	16.2	32.3	19.0	9.9	11.2	100.0	25,978	31.7
Dead	31.4	16.7	26.3	11.8	6.5	7.3	100.0	2,711	24.5
Total	13.2	16.2	31.7	18.4	9.6	10.9	100.0	28,689	31.0

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	75.0	23.3	7.9	3.3	2.3	1.2	1.0	12.9
Want another later ³	14.3	52.9	13.0	4.1	1.9	1.0	0.4	13.9
Want another, undecided when	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5
Undecided	1.2	2.2	2.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.8
Want no more	3.3	16.3	59.3	57.8	60.8	64.6	74.7	49.4
Sterilized ⁴	0.3	1.6	13.4	28.3	28.7	26.5	17.2	17.4
Declared infecund	4.7	2.5	3.3	4.7	4.9	5.6	5.7	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,406	10,508	15,502	14,666	9,759	5,557	4,881	66,279
MEN								
Want another soon ²	61.0	27.0	7.7	3.5	2.6	1.2	1.4	13.4
Want another later ³	20.8	47.3	16.2	5.6	3.4	1.8	1.3	15.5
Want another, undecided when	2.4	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.9
Undecided	1.1	2.7	2.2	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.7
Want no more	13.2	20.0	71.5	85.4	88.4	92.2	92.0	65.9
Sterilized ⁴	0.2	0.4	1.3	2.9	4.3	3.6	3.4	2.2
Declared infecund	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	707	1,200	1,747	1,544	1,096	550	512	7,358

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴ For women: Includes both female and male sterilization and women who have had a hysterectomy

For men: Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized

Table 17 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16, and by number of living children, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹						Men: Number of living children ¹					
	0	1	2	3	4+	Total	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Age												
15-24	1.7	7.2	55.6	75.2	85.4	21.3	3.8	7.4	46.5	*	*	14.0
25-34	2.9	19.3	70.9	83.5	87.7	66.7	5.9	11.5	63.3	79.0	89.1	50.7
35-49	17.7	64.3	87.6	89.9	91.6	88.0	45.3	57.0	87.9	93.9	95.3	89.2
Residence												
Urban	3.6	24.5	80.4	88.5	92.1	68.5	13.1	22.2	75.9	90.1	95.7	66.8
Rural	3.5	15.1	69.3	85.4	90.2	66.2	13.6	19.5	71.0	87.6	93.7	68.6
Schooling												
No schooling	6.4	18.9	65.8	84.4	90.6	75.6	20.8	20.0	57.5	85.9	92.7	73.0
<5 years complete	2.1	12.3	63.6	86.9	90.2	69.6	*	(9.8)	(61.0)	81.4	95.1	70.1
5-9 years complete	2.9	14.1	70.8	86.9	90.1	62.8	12.0	15.9	68.1	86.4	94.3	67.0
10-11 years complete	2.3	17.9	79.4	87.9	92.0	60.0	16.0	18.1	81.5	93.6	98.5	71.7
12 or more years complete	2.2	20.2	80.6	90.8	90.0	51.7	11.1	27.0	80.9	93.6	93.8	63.6
Religion												
Hindu	3.7	19.3	75.4	87.8	91.3	67.9	14.7	21.5	75.4	89.6	95.2	69.0
Muslim	3.0	10.0	53.2	75.4	88.3	61.1	7.4	15.1	54.6	81.1	91.0	63.5
Sikh	*	(22.0)	91.1	*	*	71.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	(32.6)	(93.6)	(93.5)	*	72.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	3.3	11.3	65.0	84.9	91.5	65.9	14.6	15.1	65.1	87.2	96.1	68.3
Scheduled tribe	3.2	10.5	61.3	82.8	87.1	62.4	*	*	*	*	(90.7)	64.5
Other backward class	4.1	15.9	70.8	85.7	90.5	66.4	11.0	19.9	72.3	89.3	93.7	68.3
Other	2.6	28.0	82.3	88.7	89.3	68.9	14.8	27.5	81.1	88.2	92.6	67.4
Don't know	*	*	*	*	(94.4)	63.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	3.5	10.7	37.3	47.6	55.4	17.2	13.4	9.6	35.3	53.2	54.8	19.7
1	na	26.1	77.4	84.3	88.3	69.6	na	32.4	77.6	86.4	91.7	71.5
2	na	na	84.1	92.4	92.8	90.5	na	na	85.4	94.1	95.9	92.5
3	na	na	na	90.0	92.8	92.0	na	na	na	95.5	96.6	96.3
4+	na	na	na	na	na	92.1	na	na	na	na	na	95.7
Total	3.5	17.8	72.7	86.1	90.5	66.8	13.4	20.4	72.8	88.3	94.2	68.1
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	1.6	14.3	64.2	81.7	88.3	65.4	3.1	13.7	62.2	73.0	80.5	59.9

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16, and percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
WOMEN									
0	3.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.5	2.4	3.2	2.1	0.3
1	6.0	10.0	2.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	3.8	4.9
2	68.3	67.1	70.0	31.0	21.2	13.2	7.6	51.3	47.5
3	15.4	17.8	22.1	55.9	36.0	36.8	27.2	27.1	30.9
4	4.4	3.4	4.2	10.0	37.6	32.8	40.9	12.2	11.4
5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.7	10.7	7.6	1.6	1.7
6+	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	2.2	10.6	0.9	0.7
Non-numeric responses	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.6	2.8	1.1	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	34,504	10,901	16,027	15,172	10,155	5,777	5,124	97,661	12,183
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.8	2.5	2.6
Number of all respondents	33,903	10,875	15,993	15,112	10,067	5,682	4,981	96,613	11,864
Currently married respondents	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.8	2.7	2.7
Number of currently married respondents	5,393	10,486	15,473	14,607	9,673	5,465	4,745	65,841	8,923
MEN									
0	4.6	3.1	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.3	5.0	3.5	0.5
1	3.7	8.6	2.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.0	4.2
2	60.1	60.2	66.3	32.0	27.1	17.0	11.7	50.9	54.8
3	20.3	20.6	21.6	47.9	33.4	36.4	28.9	26.0	28.4
4	7.8	5.3	6.0	14.3	30.3	27.0	29.3	11.7	8.5
5	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.3	12.0	8.0	1.8	1.3
6+	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.8	11.2	1.0	0.6
Non-numeric responses	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.4	3.4	5.8	2.0	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,162	1,238	1,780	1,582	1,104	562	519	12,946	10,902
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.6	2.5	2.5
Number of all respondents	6,036	1,228	1,761	1,559	1,078	542	488	12,692	10,717
Currently married respondents	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.7	2.7	2.6
Number of currently married respondents	704	1,190	1,730	1,521	1,070	532	482	7,229	6,534

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age									
15-19	18.1	1.0	84.0	81.6	21,516	22.5	1.5	83.4	79.6
20-29	26.9	1.3	86.9	83.4	33,401	23.3	2.3	79.1	75.9
30-39	39.7	1.7	92.0	88.9	23,295	32.1	2.9	83.8	80.9
40-49	43.9	1.7	92.7	90.5	18,342	36.2	2.5	85.6	82.3
Residence									
Urban	23.3	1.3	84.4	81.7	25,518	23.9	2.3	81.4	78.0
Rural	34.1	1.4	90.1	87.1	71,036	29.7	2.3	83.0	79.8
Schooling									
No schooling	45.9	1.7	93.5	91.0	34,406	38.7	3.1	84.9	81.8
<5 years complete	38.6	1.4	90.6	87.5	2,925	38.6	2.9	85.2	83.2
5-9 years complete	29.9	1.2	89.5	86.7	27,356	29.7	2.2	84.0	81.0
10-11 years complete	19.1	1.1	85.4	82.4	9,885	23.6	2.0	83.1	79.0
12 or more years complete	14.5	1.2	81.0	77.2	21,983	20.1	2.1	78.6	75.2
Marital status									
Never married	16.4	1.1	82.2	79.8	28,221	21.8	1.7	80.3	76.7
Currently married	37.4	1.5	91.2	88.1	65,808	32.3	2.7	84.2	81.2
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	37.3	2.0	91.3	88.2	2,525	26.9	2.1	82.8	77.1
Religion									
Hindu	30.7	1.3	88.7	85.5	77,585	26.9	2.3	82.7	79.4
Muslim	33.8	1.6	88.3	86.6	18,630	32.4	2.2	81.5	78.6
Sikh	13.0	2.5	78.6	76.7	204	*	*	*	19
Other	19.1	2.9	75.4	73.4	134	(33.2)	(0.0)	(87.8)	(77.7)

Continued...

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Men					
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men	
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	35.6	1.3	91.5	88.9	21,830	29.8	2.9	83.1	81.2	3,182
Scheduled tribe	34.5	2.0	92.3	90.5	1,146	44.9	2.4	87.5	85.6	127
Other backward class	32.2	1.4	89.3	86.4	52,282	28.8	1.9	83.8	80.0	6,780
Other	24.2	1.4	83.6	80.1	21,128	22.1	2.7	78.2	74.7	2,578
Don't know	37.6	2.4	86.5	84.3	167	*	*	*	*	11
Total	31.3	1.4	88.6	85.7	96,554	27.9	2.3	82.5	79.3	12,677
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	33.5	1.7	83.2	81.0	11,864	27.8	1.2	73.5	70.9	10,717

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.0	99.8	97.3	98.6	99.8	97.1
Any modern method	98.9	99.8	97.2	98.6	99.8	97.1
Female sterilization	98.0	99.5	94.9	92.4	97.5	86.1
Male sterilization	86.8	94.2	71.8	90.8	96.2	84.2
IUD or PPIUD	84.8	94.2	66.2	56.5	67.0	43.6
Injectables	87.6	94.6	73.7	73.2	81.8	62.8
Pill	93.3	97.8	84.5	88.1	94.8	80.1
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	92.4	97.7	81.8	97.9	99.3	96.2
Female condom	12.0	13.3	9.5	29.6	33.0	25.5
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	5.6	7.4	2.2	5.0	6.1	3.6
Emergency contraception	48.7	58.1	30.4	49.8	56.8	41.5
Other modern method	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	81.4	92.3	59.8	55.3	66.1	42.1
Any traditional method	70.8	89.7	33.1	59.6	73.0	43.2
Rhythm	67.4	85.7	30.9	52.0	67.1	33.7
Withdrawal	51.9	70.7	14.7	48.6	58.4	37.0
Other	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.3	8.2	5.6	6.8	7.6	5.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	25,751	16,447	8,552	3,958	2,165	1,755
RURAL						
Any method	97.9	99.2	94.7	98.2	99.3	96.7
Any modern method	97.9	99.1	94.6	98.2	99.3	96.7
Female sterilization	96.7	98.4	92.4	89.7	94.9	82.2
Male sterilization	81.2	88.0	63.8	84.1	90.3	75.2
IUD or PPIUD	71.7	81.0	48.1	40.5	48.4	29.1
Injectables	79.1	86.6	60.4	62.1	69.7	51.3
Pill	87.8	93.3	74.2	80.5	87.5	70.7
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	85.9	92.2	70.3	96.5	97.7	95.2
Female condom	9.9	11.3	6.3	21.0	23.2	18.0
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	6.6	8.3	2.5	3.7	5.0	1.9
Emergency contraception	33.5	39.4	19.1	38.9	43.9	31.6
Other modern method	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	66.9	77.2	41.2	39.3	47.1	28.2
Any traditional method	66.0	81.0	28.2	56.0	67.0	40.0
Rhythm	62.1	76.2	26.4	48.2	59.8	31.5
Withdrawal	44.6	58.1	10.7	42.2	50.3	30.4
Other	1.0	1.4	0.3	1.6	1.8	1.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.6	7.3	4.7	6.1	6.7	5.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	71,910	49,833	20,269	8,989	5,192	3,640

Continued...

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	98.2	99.4	95.5	98.3	99.4	96.9
Any modern method	98.1	99.3	95.4	98.3	99.4	96.9
Female sterilization	97.0	98.7	93.1	90.5	95.7	83.5
Male sterilization	82.7	89.6	66.2	86.2	92.0	78.1
IUD or PPIUD	75.1	84.3	53.5	45.4	53.9	33.8
Injectables	81.4	88.6	64.3	65.5	73.3	55.0
Pill	89.3	94.4	77.3	82.8	89.6	73.7
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	87.6	93.5	73.7	96.9	98.1	95.5
Female condom	10.4	11.8	7.2	23.6	26.1	20.4
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	6.4	8.1	2.4	4.1	5.4	2.4
Emergency contraception	37.5	44.0	22.4	42.2	47.7	34.9
Other modern method	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	70.7	81.0	46.7	44.2	52.7	32.7
Any traditional method	67.3	83.2	29.6	57.1	68.8	41.1
Rhythm	63.5	78.6	27.7	49.4	61.9	32.2
Withdrawal	46.5	61.2	11.9	44.1	52.7	32.5
Other	1.0	1.4	0.2	1.3	1.4	1.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.8	7.5	5.0	6.3	7.0	5.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	97,661	66,279	28,821	12,946	7,358	5,395

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method				Total	Number of women					
	Any method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill			IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	LAM			Other modern method	Any traditional method	Traditional method		
				Pill	PPIUD	Injectables									Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using
Age																	
15-19	11.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.2	5.2	1.0	88.1	100.0	1,866
20-24	23.8	14.2	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.2	10.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	9.5	8.0	1.5	76.2	100.0	11,099
25-29	39.8	26.6	8.4	0.0	2.6	1.4	0.5	13.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	13.2	11.0	2.2	60.2	100.0	13,644
30-39	57.7	41.0	22.8	0.1	2.7	1.6	0.5	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	13.8	2.9	42.3	100.0	22,552
40-49	51.6	37.7	29.3	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	11.9	2.0	48.4	100.0	17,118
Residence																	
Urban	55.6	39.8	15.0	0.1	2.6	2.0	0.5	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	12.8	3.0	44.4	100.0	16,447
Rural	42.1	29.0	18.1	0.0	1.7	0.9	0.3	7.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	13.1	11.1	2.0	57.9	100.0	49,832
Schooling																	
No schooling	45.4	31.2	21.8	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.3	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	12.1	2.0	54.6	100.0	30,788
<5 years complete	47.7	32.5	19.7	0.1	2.3	1.2	0.3	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	12.3	2.9	52.3	100.0	2,021
5-9 years complete	45.7	31.8	17.0	0.1	2.0	1.3	0.3	10.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	13.9	11.5	2.4	54.3	100.0	17,003
10-11 years complete	46.3	33.3	13.9	0.1	2.3	1.3	0.2	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	11.0	2.0	53.7	100.0	4,405
12 or more years complete	44.7	32.0	7.1	0.1	2.6	2.2	0.6	19.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	12.7	10.0	2.6	55.3	100.0	12,062
Religion																	
Hindu	46.9	33.4	19.9	0.1	1.9	1.2	0.4	9.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	13.6	11.4	2.1	53.1	100.0	54,476
Muslim	38.3	23.6	5.1	0.0	2.1	0.8	0.4	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	11.8	2.9	61.7	100.0	11,561
Sikh	65.6	43.8	10.8	0.6	4.2	3.5	1.3	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	18.6	3.2	34.4	100.0	143
Other	53.5	37.4	11.1	0.0	2.0	2.3	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	14.3	1.8	46.5	100.0	99
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	43.5	30.2	19.5	0.1	1.5	0.9	0.3	7.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	13.3	11.3	2.0	56.5	100.0	15,182
Scheduled tribe	32.4	26.5	20.0	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	4.8	1.1	67.6	100.0	852
Other backward class	44.9	30.6	16.5	0.1	1.9	1.1	0.3	10.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	14.3	12.0	2.3	55.1	100.0	35,907
Other	49.8	36.5	16.8	0.0	2.5	1.7	0.5	14.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	13.4	10.9	2.5	50.2	100.0	14,205
Don't know	37.9	27.9	12.0	0.0	4.1	1.2	0.2	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	9.0	0.9	62.1	100.0	133

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3															
	Modern method					Traditional method										
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern method	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total	Number of women				
Number of living children																
No children	6.7	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.0	0.4	93.3	100.0	7,432
1 child	30.6	18.3	1.6	0.0	1.5	1.1	0.3	13.6	0.1	0.0	12.3	10.2	2.1	69.4	100.0	9,995
1 son	34.0	21.0	2.3	0.1	1.6	1.2	0.4	15.3	0.1	0.0	13.0	10.7	2.3	66.0	100.0	5,630
No sons	26.3	15.0	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.3	11.5	0.1	0.0	11.3	9.5	1.8	73.7	100.0	4,365
2 children	51.4	35.7	13.8	0.1	2.8	2.1	0.5	16.4	0.1	0.1	15.7	12.7	3.0	48.6	100.0	15,008
1 or more sons	54.3	38.1	15.5	0.1	3.0	2.2	0.6	16.7	0.1	0.1	16.1	13.1	3.0	45.7	100.0	12,857
No sons	34.1	21.3	3.2	0.0	1.8	1.3	0.1	14.7	0.1	0.1	12.9	10.4	2.5	65.9	100.0	2,150
3 children	58.2	43.5	29.2	0.1	2.3	1.4	0.4	9.9	0.1	0.0	14.8	12.5	2.2	41.8	100.0	14,165
1 or more sons	60.2	45.3	30.8	0.1	2.4	1.5	0.4	10.1	0.1	0.0	14.9	12.7	2.2	39.8	100.0	13,281
No sons	29.5	16.9	6.0	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.2	8.3	0.2	0.3	12.6	10.7	1.9	70.5	100.0	885
4+ children	53.9	37.3	25.9	0.1	1.8	0.8	0.4	8.2	0.0	0.0	16.7	14.2	2.5	46.1	100.0	19,680
1 or more sons	54.7	37.9	26.5	0.1	1.8	0.8	0.4	8.2	0.0	0.0	16.8	14.3	2.5	45.3	100.0	19,136
No sons	26.7	14.8	4.1	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.1	11.9	10.4	1.5	73.3	100.0	543
Total	45.5	31.7	17.3	0.1	1.9	1.2	0.4	10.8	0.1	0.0	13.8	11.5	2.2	54.5	100.0	66,279
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	43.6	29.3	17.3	0.2	1.7	1.4	0.1	8.6	na	0.1	14.3	11.3	2.5	56.4	100.0	9,134

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table.

na = Not available

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

Table 22 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Agra	60.8	41.8	20.2	0.0	21.7	19.0	1,498
Aligarh	58.7	37.6	14.8	0.1	22.7	21.1	1,252
Allahabad	37.7	32.7	24.3	0.0	8.4	5.0	1,941
Ambedkar Nagar	35.6	19.5	11.4	0.0	8.1	16.1	779
Auraiya	44.5	29.7	17.2	0.1	12.3	14.8	448
Azamgarh	37.1	26.6	18.4	0.0	8.2	10.6	1,356
Baghpat	68.2	41.0	17.5	0.1	23.4	27.2	467
Bahraich	10.7	9.1	4.4	0.0	4.7	1.6	1,159
Ballia	32.9	25.5	21.3	0.1	4.2	7.4	1,104
Balrampur	2.7	2.7	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	725
Banda	54.3	32.3	21.7	0.0	10.6	22.0	471
Bara Banki	37.9	21.8	8.8	0.0	13.0	16.1	992
Bareilly	64.9	39.8	14.4	0.1	25.3	25.1	1,462
Basti	18.3	15.5	7.9	0.0	7.6	2.8	827
Bijnor	53.0	37.5	10.8	0.0	26.7	15.5	1,167
Budaun	51.6	17.2	5.0	0.1	12.0	34.5	1,181
Bulandshahr	57.8	41.5	17.1	0.0	24.4	16.3	1,232
Chandauli	38.3	36.3	30.4	0.0	5.8	2.0	777
Chitrakoot	45.8	39.9	33.7	0.0	6.2	5.9	346
Deoria	32.3	27.5	18.0	0.0	9.5	4.8	1,026
Etah	54.5	25.1	10.9	0.0	14.3	29.4	573
Etawah	51.4	24.4	12.7	0.0	11.8	27.0	505
Faizabad	43.8	24.9	14.2	0.0	10.7	18.9	745
Farrukhabad	45.8	22.9	7.4	0.0	15.6	22.9	589
Fatehpur	41.4	18.0	10.8	0.2	7.0	23.4	738
Firozabad	47.3	29.7	14.2	0.3	15.2	17.6	800
Gautam Buddha Nagar	74.6	48.4	21.0	0.6	26.7	26.2	746
Ghaziabad	65.9	50.7	17.0	0.1	33.6	15.2	1,865
Chazipur	35.6	27.8	19.6	0.0	8.2	7.8	1,118
Gonda	13.8	11.7	7.2	0.1	4.3	2.1	1,133
Gorakhpur	45.0	36.1	27.3	0.0	8.8	8.9	1,427
Hamirpur	43.0	38.7	27.8	0.0	10.9	4.3	336
Hardoi	26.4	19.7	8.6	0.0	11.1	6.6	1,354
Jalaun	47.4	41.6	31.1	0.0	10.5	5.8	502
Jaunpur	38.1	28.2	22.2	0.0	6.0	9.8	1,450
Jhansi	65.8	54.7	44.3	0.0	10.4	11.1	669
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	59.4	43.8	10.9	0.0	32.9	15.5	621
Kannauj	36.4	20.2	6.6	0.0	13.6	16.3	496
Kanpur Dehat	47.7	24.7	14.2	0.1	10.3	23.0	549
Kanpur Nagar	59.8	39.5	16.4	0.0	23.1	20.4	1,678
Kanshiram Nagar	60.0	27.5	7.5	0.0	19.9	32.6	435

Continued...

Table 22 Current use of contraceptive methods by district—Continued

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Kaushambi	35.3	24.4	17.2	0.1	7.0	10.9	470
Kheri	30.8	24.4	16.8	0.0	7.6	6.3	1,404
Kushinagar	29.3	27.6	22.3	0.0	5.3	1.7	1,285
Lalitpur	68.8	59.2	52.9	0.0	6.3	9.6	441
Lucknow	51.6	39.1	17.3	0.0	21.9	12.5	1,420
Mahamaya Nagar	60.1	35.2	18.6	0.1	16.5	24.9	506
Mahoba	63.9	48.0	37.1	0.0	10.9	15.9	270
Mahrajganj	27.6	27.1	22.1	0.1	5.0	0.5	1,043
Mainpuri	40.5	25.6	9.0	0.0	16.5	14.9	578
Mathura	57.1	43.8	27.2	0.0	16.6	13.3	969
Mau	34.8	22.4	17.1	0.0	5.3	12.4	724
Meerut	65.3	43.8	17.4	0.1	26.3	21.5	1,738
Mirzapur	48.6	40.4	36.1	0.1	4.2	8.1	806
Moradabad	61.0	40.6	12.9	0.0	27.6	20.4	1,493
Muzaffarnagar	62.5	44.8	15.5	0.3	29.0	17.7	1,270
Pilibhit	62.9	40.4	13.5	0.0	26.8	22.6	646
Pratapgarh	38.3	27.4	23.0	0.0	4.4	10.8	1,010
Rae Bareli	27.7	21.9	14.2	0.0	7.7	5.8	1,093
Rampur	62.5	36.6	14.5	0.1	21.9	25.9	725
Saharanpur	65.0	43.1	13.6	0.3	29.2	21.9	1,124
Sant Kabir Nagar	21.8	15.6	9.4	0.0	6.2	6.2	557
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	43.0	31.8	25.0	0.1	6.7	11.2	544
Shahjahanpur	50.6	27.4	10.3	0.0	17.1	23.1	962
Shrawasti	8.4	6.8	4.1	0.1	2.6	1.7	377
Siddharth Nagar	27.8	16.6	7.5	0.0	9.1	11.2	778
Sitapur	42.8	31.0	20.8	0.1	10.0	11.9	1,513
Sonbhadra	44.5	39.7	33.4	0.1	6.2	4.8	648
Sultanpur	32.3	24.0	13.5	0.0	10.4	8.4	1,102
Unnao	41.8	27.1	14.9	0.0	12.2	14.7	1,034
Varanasi	58.5	42.6	30.7	0.1	11.7	15.9	1,212
Uttar Pradesh	45.5	31.7	17.3	0.1	14.3	13.8	66,279

¹ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)

² Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 23 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Place of hysterectomy (%)			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
			Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Elsewhere or don't know place		
Age							
< 30	0.2	55,588	9.6	90.4	0.0	100.0	94
30-39	3.1	23,492	20.2	79.6	0.2	100.0	739
40-49	7.3	18,581	25.4	74.3	0.2	100.0	1,351
Residence							
Urban	1.9	25,751	22.1	77.9	0.0	100.0	494
Rural	2.3	71,910	23.2	76.5	0.3	100.0	1,690
Schooling							
No schooling	3.8	34,861	26.5	73.2	0.3	100.0	1,310
<5 years complete	2.6	2,972	16.7	83.3	0.0	100.0	76
5-9 years complete	1.7	27,707	19.4	80.3	0.3	100.0	482
10-11 years complete	1.2	9,995	14.6	85.4	0.0	100.0	117
12 or more years complete	0.9	22,126	15.7	84.3	0.0	100.0	199
Religion							
Hindu	2.4	78,325	23.7	76.1	0.2	100.0	1,849
Muslim	1.7	18,991	19.3	80.2	0.4	100.0	325
Sikh	2.8	206	*	*	*	100.0	6
Other	3.3	138	*	*	*	100.0	5
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	1.9	22,029	24.3	75.4	0.3	100.0	418
Scheduled tribe	1.4	1,157	*	*	*	100.0	16
Other backward class	2.3	52,940	22.9	76.9	0.2	100.0	1,235
Other	2.4	21,353	21.0	78.7	0.3	100.0	513
Don't know	1.6	182	*	*	*	100.0	3
Total	2.2	97,661	23.0	76.8	0.2	100.0	2,184

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method				Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method				Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other
Type of sexual partner																
Currently married	19.5	12.0	3.8	0.1	1.5	0.6	0.2	5.7	0.0	7.6	5.8	1.6	0.1	80.5	100.0	7,358
Wife	20.2	12.4	3.9	0.1	1.5	0.6	0.2	6.0	0.0	7.8	6.0	1.6	0.1	79.8	100.0	6,999
Other	6.9	4.8	1.7	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.0	93.1	100.0	358
Not currently married	30.9	26.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	24.2	0.0	4.5	1.3	3.2	0.0	69.1	100.0	309
Age																
15-19	21.1	18.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.0	3.2	2.0	1.1	0.0	78.9	100.0	119
20-24	14.4	9.5	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	7.9	0.0	4.9	2.8	2.1	0.0	85.6	100.0	753
25-29	15.3	8.3	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.1	5.9	0.0	7.1	5.7	1.2	0.0	84.7	100.0	1,426
30-34	19.7	11.2	2.3	0.0	1.9	0.7	0.2	6.0	0.1	8.4	5.8	2.2	0.3	80.3	100.0	1,423
35-39	23.3	15.3	5.2	0.2	1.8	0.6	0.0	7.5	0.0	7.9	6.5	1.4	0.0	76.7	100.0	1,480
40-44	24.1	16.6	6.9	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.4	6.4	0.0	7.6	6.0	1.3	0.1	75.9	100.0	1,245
45-49	21.0	13.0	5.9	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	4.8	0.1	7.9	6.1	1.8	0.1	79.0	100.0	1,220
Residence																
Urban	23.9	15.7	2.8	0.1	2.2	1.1	0.3	9.3	0.0	8.1	6.1	2.0	0.0	76.1	100.0	2,268
Rural	18.4	11.2	4.0	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.1	5.3	0.0	7.1	5.4	1.5	0.1	81.6	100.0	5,398
Schooling																
No schooling	16.5	9.3	3.9	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.1	3.9	0.0	7.2	6.4	0.6	0.2	83.5	100.0	1,570
<5 years complete	14.3	9.1	3.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	4.3	0.3	5.2	3.8	0.6	0.3	85.7	100.0	337
5-9 years complete	19.5	12.0	4.3	0.2	1.7	0.3	0.2	5.3	0.0	7.4	5.7	1.7	0.1	80.5	100.0	2,977
10-11 years complete	19.4	12.8	4.0	0.1	1.3	1.0	0.1	6.3	0.0	6.6	5.1	1.5	0.0	80.6	100.0	834
12 or more years complete	24.9	16.5	2.4	0.1	1.9	1.0	0.2	10.9	0.0	8.3	5.5	2.7	0.1	75.1	100.0	1,948
Marital status																
Never married	31.2	26.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	24.7	0.0	4.6	1.3	3.2	0.0	68.8	100.0	303
Currently married	19.5	12.0	3.8	0.1	1.5	0.6	0.2	5.7	0.0	7.6	5.8	1.6	0.1	80.5	100.0	7,358
Religion																
Hindu	19.3	12.0	4.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.1	5.9	0.0	7.3	5.5	1.6	0.1	80.7	100.0	6,292
Muslim	23.3	15.2	2.1	0.0	2.5	0.7	0.4	9.5	0.1	8.0	6.3	1.6	0.0	76.7	100.0	1,352

Continued...

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method				Number of men			
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm		Withdrawal	Other	Not used at last sex
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	17.6	4.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	5.2	0.0	7.1	5.7	1.3	0.1	82.4	100.0
Scheduled tribe	10.1	3.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	5.0	4.0	0.9	0.0	89.9	100.0
Other backward class	20.0	3.7	0.1	1.7	0.8	0.1	6.1	0.0	7.5	5.7	1.7	0.1	80.0	100.0
Other	23.7	3.3	0.1	1.8	0.9	0.3	9.5	0.1	7.8	5.5	1.9	0.1	76.3	100.0
Total age 15-49	20.0	3.7	0.1	1.5	0.6	0.2	6.5	0.0	7.4	5.6	1.6	0.1	80.0	100.0
Age 50-54	16.4	5.6	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	3.3	0.0	6.2	5.0	1.0	0.1	83.6	100.0
Total age 15-54	19.7	3.8	0.1	1.5	0.5	0.1	6.2	0.0	7.3	5.6	1.6	0.1	80.3	100.0

Note: Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men, Sikh men, men belonging to "other" religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately. IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN							
Public health sector	76.6	*	12.2	39.2	18.9	3.9	34.3
Government/municipal hospital	43.7	*	5.6	23.1	8.0	1.5	19.1
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	*	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	2.4	*	1.4	2.0	0.0	0.3	1.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.7	*	0.4	0.9	1.5	0.1	0.8
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	22.6	*	2.2	8.3	2.8	0.7	9.7
PHC/Additional PHC	3.2	*	0.6	2.7	1.6	0.1	1.5
Sub-centre/ANM	0.2	*	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.2
Government mobile clinic	0.0	*	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Camp	2.6	*	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.1
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	*	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.2
ASHA	0.0	*	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Other community-based worker	0.0	*	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1
Other public health sector	0.2	*	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.4	*	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.3
Private health sector	22.9	*	52.9	60.1	76.0	32.3	32.0
Private hospital	20.7	*	5.5	42.0	40.9	1.2	11.5
Private doctor/clinic	2.0	*	13.0	16.6	31.1	6.1	5.8
Private mobile clinic	0.1	*	0.6	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.6
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	*	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	*	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	32.8	0.6	2.8	23.6	13.7
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other source	0.1	*	34.5	0.6	3.6	63.8	33.4
Shop	0.0	*	8.9	0.2	2.9	5.6	3.4
Husband	0.0	*	25.0	0.2	0.0	57.1	29.4
Friend/relative	0.0	*	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5
Other	0.1	*	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1
Don't know	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	2,544	14	430	333	86	3,237	6,648

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL							
Public health sector	91.3	(94.3)	16.6	61.0	26.4	8.8	63.0
Government/municipal hospital	27.2	(48.2)	2.3	21.4	8.8	1.0	18.3
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.5	(0.0)	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.3	1.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.7
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	48.9	(34.7)	4.5	28.1	12.0	1.1	32.3
PHC/Additional PHC	8.1	(7.8)	1.2	6.4	1.8	0.8	5.6
Sub-centre/ANM	0.3	(0.0)	1.6	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Government mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Camp	4.2	(0.0)	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.7
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	(0.0)	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.3
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	4.5	0.4	0.4	3.6	1.3
Other community-based worker	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	(3.6)	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.1
Private health sector	8.4	(5.7)	44.9	36.1	65.6	27.1	17.0
Private hospital	7.7	(5.7)	3.6	25.0	36.4	1.8	6.7
Private doctor/clinic	0.5	(0.0)	12.1	10.8	25.9	6.1	3.3
Private mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	27.4	0.1	2.9	18.6	6.7
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other private health sector	0.2	(0.0)	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2
Other source	0.1	(0.0)	38.2	1.2	7.4	64.0	19.8
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	7.5	0.0	1.0	5.9	2.0
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	29.9	0.7	2.2	56.6	17.1
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.3
Other	0.1	(0.0)	0.6	0.3	4.2	0.5	0.3
Don't know	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	9,263	25	855	445	153	4,003	14,745

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL							
Public health sector	88.2	(86.4)	15.2	51.7	23.7	6.6	54.1
Government/municipal hospital	30.8	(40.5)	3.4	22.1	8.5	1.3	18.6
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.7	(0.0)	0.9	1.5	0.7	0.3	1.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.1	(0.0)	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.7
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	43.3	(33.6)	3.8	19.6	8.7	1.0	25.3
PHC/Additional PHC	7.1	(5.0)	1.0	4.8	1.8	0.5	4.3
Sub-centre/ANM	0.3	(0.0)	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Government mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Camp	3.9	(2.2)	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.2
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	(0.0)	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	3.2	0.2	0.3	2.2	0.9
Other community-based worker	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	(5.1)	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	(2.2)	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.2
Private health sector	11.5	(9.2)	47.6	46.3	69.4	29.4	21.7
Private hospital	10.5	(9.2)	4.2	32.3	38.0	1.5	8.2
Private doctor/clinic	0.9	(0.0)	12.4	13.3	27.8	6.1	4.1
Private mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.3
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	29.2	0.3	2.9	20.8	8.8
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	(0.0)	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other source	0.1	(0.0)	37.0	0.9	6.0	63.9	24.0
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	8.0	0.1	1.7	5.8	2.5
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	28.2	0.5	1.4	56.8	21.0
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.3
Other	0.1	(0.0)	0.6	0.3	3.0	0.3	0.2
Don't know	0.0	(2.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	11,807	39	1,285	778	238	7,240	21,394

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Excludes standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and "other" modern methods

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 26 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, by method, according to residence, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Method	Percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of women
URBAN				
Female sterilization ¹	49.1	38.7	55.7	468
Pill	46.0	31.7	64.6	214
IUD or PPIUD	72.8	60.0	72.7	236
Total	54.5	42.5	62.1	918
RURAL				
Female sterilization ¹	43.2	32.2	46.0	2,603
Pill	39.9	30.3	60.7	435
IUD or PPIUD	66.8	57.6	64.1	342
Total	45.2	34.5	49.7	3,380
TOTAL				
Female sterilization ¹	44.1	33.2	47.5	3,071
Pill	41.9	30.7	62.0	649
IUD or PPIUD	69.3	58.6	67.6	578
Total	47.2	36.2	52.4	4,298

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Among women who were sterilized in the five years preceding the survey

Table 27 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason	Any reason ³		
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,987
Pill	5.5	8.6	8.7	13.3	1.3	9.5	8.6	55.4	3.8	1,905
IUD or PPIUD	1.3	2.0	3.0	9.6	1.4	1.8	2.9	21.9	2.5	827
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	4.3	12.4	7.6	2.2	1.2	7.6	8.6	44.0	2.3	9,203
Rhythm	7.0	11.5	10.2	0.7	1.4	1.8	6.3	38.9	2.3	8,171
Other ⁶	5.4	9.1	11.8	3.7	3.3	3.0	9.0	45.3	4.8	2,188
All modern spacing methods ⁷	4.3	11.0	7.4	4.8	1.4	7.5	8.2	44.6	2.7	12,374
All spacing methods ⁸	5.4	11.1	8.9	3.0	1.5	5.0	7.6	42.4	2.7	22,294
All methods	4.7	9.7	7.8	2.6	1.3	4.4	6.6	37.1	2.4	25,298

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods includes male sterilization, which is not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

² Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

³ Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total in this column

⁴ The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

⁵ Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation

⁶ Includes injectables, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, LAM, withdrawal, rhythm, and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately

⁷ Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁸ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately

Table 28 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Some times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	33.8	19.0	56.4	24.2	2.5	16.9	100.0	2,917
20-24	40.6	19.4	71.6	22.6	1.5	4.3	100.0	2,287
25-29	39.2	19.4	74.1	21.5	1.5	2.9	100.0	1,953
30-34	39.7	17.8	74.4	20.7	1.7	3.2	100.0	1,594
35-39	38.6	20.4	70.9	23.2	1.8	4.2	100.0	1,557
40-44	40.1	20.6	70.1	23.1	1.9	4.9	100.0	1,332
45-49	39.2	20.2	68.0	21.1	2.2	8.7	100.0	1,307
Residence								
Urban	29.9	15.8	70.3	22.2	1.6	5.8	100.0	3,958
Rural	42.0	21.0	67.4	22.7	2.0	7.9	100.0	8,989
Schooling								
No schooling	38.9	23.1	61.9	24.3	2.1	11.7	100.0	2,080
<5 years complete	37.1	22.0	61.6	22.7	2.9	12.8	100.0	489
5-9 years complete	38.4	20.0	65.4	23.5	2.1	9.0	100.0	4,909
10-11 years complete	38.1	18.0	68.4	23.0	2.2	6.4	100.0	1,834
12 or more years complete	38.2	16.9	76.8	20.0	1.1	2.1	100.0	3,635
Religion								
Hindu	39.2	19.4	68.3	22.4	2.0	7.3	100.0	10,525
Muslim	34.3	19.4	67.8	23.6	1.4	7.2	100.0	2,363
Other ²	(44.2)	(27.3)	(90.1)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(3.8)	100.0	39
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	40.5	21.9	66.3	22.8	2.3	8.6	100.0	3,240
Scheduled tribe	49.3	18.0	70.2	18.2	1.9	9.7	100.0	132
Other backward class	37.1	18.8	68.1	23.0	1.8	7.1	100.0	6,923
Other	38.4	18.1	71.4	21.3	1.4	5.9	100.0	2,640
Total age 15-49	38.3	19.4	68.3	22.5	1.9	7.3	100.0	12,946
Age 50-54	38.4	19.1	63.7	25.3	1.5	9.5	100.0	889
Total age 15-54	38.3	19.4	68.0	22.7	1.9	7.4	100.0	13,835

Note: Total includes Sikh men and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes missing values and those who have never heard of male condoms

² Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning		Met need for family planning (currently using)		Total demand for family planning ¹		Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	For spacing	For limiting	For spacing	For limiting			
Age									
15-19	20.4	2.0	10.5	1.4	11.9	3.4	34.3	16.4	1,866
20-24	19.1	6.5	15.2	8.6	23.8	15.1	49.4	28.8	11,099
25-29	10.5	14.5	10.4	29.3	39.8	43.8	64.8	41.1	13,644
30-34	3.4	15.8	4.1	50.7	54.8	66.6	74.1	74.0	11,856
35-39	1.2	13.5	1.2	59.7	60.9	73.3	75.7	80.5	10,697
40-44	0.4	9.8	0.3	57.0	57.3	66.8	67.5	84.9	9,086
45-49	0.1	6.1	0.1	45.1	45.2	51.2	51.4	88.0	8,032
Residence									
Urban	4.8	8.6	8.9	46.6	55.6	13.7	68.9	80.6	16,447
Rural	7.5	12.1	5.0	37.2	42.1	49.3	61.7	68.3	49,833
Schooling									
No schooling	4.2	12.5	2.9	42.5	45.4	7.1	62.1	73.1	30,788
<5 years complete	6.9	13.1	5.5	42.2	47.7	12.3	67.6	70.5	2,021
5-9 years complete	8.0	10.5	6.4	39.3	45.7	14.4	64.1	71.2	17,003
10-11 years complete	8.8	10.4	8.4	37.9	46.3	17.2	65.4	70.7	4,405
12 or more years complete	11.0	9.2	12.4	32.3	44.7	23.4	64.9	68.8	12,062
Religion									
Hindu	6.7	11.1	5.7	41.2	46.9	12.4	64.7	72.5	54,477
Muslim	7.4	12.3	7.2	31.1	38.3	14.6	57.9	66.1	11,561
Sikh	0.9	3.6	8.8	56.8	65.6	9.7	70.0	93.6	143
Other	2.0	6.8	7.1	46.4	53.5	53.2	62.3	85.8	99

Continued...

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women—Continued

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing		Total	For spacing		Total	For spacing		Total			
	For limiting	For spacing	Total	For limiting	For spacing	Total	For limiting	For spacing	Total			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	7.2	11.3	18.5	5.3	38.3	43.5	12.5	49.5	62.0	70.2	48.7	15,182
Scheduled tribe	9.3	16.1	25.5	3.4	29.0	32.4	12.7	45.1	57.9	56.0	45.8	852
Other backward class	7.1	11.2	18.3	6.0	38.9	44.9	13.0	50.2	63.2	71.0	48.4	35,907
Other	5.5	10.9	16.4	6.8	43.0	49.8	12.3	53.9	66.2	75.2	55.1	14,205
Don't know	7.6	14.6	22.2	3.9	34.0	37.9	11.4	48.6	60.1	63.1	46.5	133
Total	6.8	11.2	18.0	6.0	39.5	45.5	12.8	50.7	63.5	71.6	49.9	66,279

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand

³ Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, standard days method, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 30 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16 and total for NFHS-3

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Agra	10.2	4.3	6.0	1,498
Aligarh	12.7	4.9	7.8	1,252
Allahabad	23.1	11.9	11.2	1,941
Ambedkar Nagar	22.3	7.9	14.3	779
Auraiya	18.1	4.9	13.2	448
Azamgarh	26.2	6.4	19.8	1,356
Baghpat	7.7	3.2	4.5	467
Bahraich	31.8	9.7	22.1	1,159
Ballia	23.6	8.3	15.3	1,104
Balrampur	31.8	12.7	19.1	725
Banda	12.6	4.7	8.0	471
Bara Banki	19.1	7.9	11.2	992
Bareilly	7.4	3.0	4.4	1,462
Basti	29.9	8.7	21.2	827
Bijnor	13.4	5.5	7.9	1,167
Budaun	13.0	4.6	8.4	1,181
Bulandshahr	14.2	5.2	9.0	1,232
Chandauli	22.0	9.6	12.4	777
Chitrakoot	18.0	8.5	9.5	346
Deoria	24.0	7.2	16.7	1,026
Etah	14.1	4.8	9.4	573
Etawah	18.5	6.5	12.0	505
Faizabad	24.4	7.5	17.0	745
Farrukhabad	18.8	6.3	12.5	589
Fatehpur	18.7	6.1	12.6	738
Firozabad	16.9	7.3	9.6	800
Gautam Buddha Nagar	7.2	3.7	3.5	746
Ghaziabad	8.3	3.1	5.2	1,865
Ghazipur	20.2	7.6	12.6	1,118
Gonda	32.6	11.0	21.6	1,133
Gorakhpur	23.3	8.4	14.8	1,427
Hamirpur	17.7	6.1	11.7	336
Hardoi	25.6	6.8	18.8	1,354
Jalaun	15.0	5.3	9.7	502
Jaunpur	24.1	11.0	13.2	1,450
Jhansi	8.5	4.0	4.5	669
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	11.4	3.6	7.9	621
Kannauj	22.5	7.1	15.4	496
Kanpur Dehat	18.3	5.7	12.7	549
Kanpur Nagar	11.2	4.8	6.4	1,678
Kanshiram Nagar	13.2	4.7	8.5	435

Continued...

Table 30 Unmet need for family planning by district—Continued

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16 and total for NFHS-3

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Kaushambi	23.5	7.9	15.7	470
Kheri	25.0	10.4	14.6	1,404
Kushinagar	22.9	9.2	13.7	1,285
Lalitpur	9.1	5.0	4.0	441
Lucknow	14.3	4.9	9.5	1,420
Mahamaya Nagar	13.2	6.6	6.6	506
Mahoba	6.7	3.4	3.3	270
Mahrajganj	22.6	9.8	12.8	1,043
Mainpuri	23.9	7.6	16.3	578
Mathura	14.4	5.3	9.1	969
Mau	20.3	8.1	12.2	724
Meerut	7.5	3.7	3.8	1,738
Mirzapur	18.7	9.4	9.3	806
Moradabad	10.4	3.9	6.6	1,493
Muzaffarnagar	11.2	3.5	7.7	1,270
Pilibhit	9.8	4.5	5.3	646
Pratapgarh	20.9	9.1	11.8	1,010
Rae Bareli	22.4	9.8	12.6	1,093
Rampur	10.5	4.9	5.6	725
Saharanpur	10.4	4.3	6.1	1,124
Sant Kabir Nagar	28.1	8.8	19.2	557
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	22.1	10.4	11.7	544
Shahjahanpur	14.5	5.8	8.7	962
Shrawasti	30.6	11.4	19.2	377
Siddharth Nagar	29.5	10.4	19.1	778
Sitapur	17.5	5.7	11.9	1,513
Sonbhadra	18.5	9.2	9.3	648
Sultanpur	22.8	7.7	15.0	1,102
Unnao	19.7	6.3	13.4	1,034
Varanasi	16.4	7.2	9.3	1,212
Uttar Pradesh	18.0	6.8	11.2	66,279
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	23.1	9.0	14.1	9,134

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Table 31 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	71.8	4.0	22.3	1.9	100.0	596
20-29	87.0	3.6	8.1	1.3	100.0	19,162
30-39	82.6	7.5	8.5	1.4	100.0	9,885
40-49	78.4	8.9	10.8	1.9	100.0	1,435
Residence						
Urban	81.9	6.9	10.1	1.1	100.0	6,916
Rural	85.8	4.6	8.2	1.4	100.0	24,163
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	85.9	4.9	7.5	1.7	100.0	12,909
<5 years complete	83.2	6.6	8.8	1.5	100.0	1,081
5-9 years complete	83.8	5.4	9.5	1.4	100.0	8,773
10-11 years complete	84.1	6.1	9.1	0.7	100.0	2,059
12 or more years complete	85.1	4.6	9.4	0.9	100.0	6,257
Religion						
Hindu	85.0	5.1	8.6	1.3	100.0	24,724
Muslim	84.9	4.9	8.6	1.7	100.0	6,272
Sikh	70.0	17.1	12.9	0.0	100.0	50
Other	(78.5)	(4.4)	(17.1)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	86.0	4.2	8.3	1.5	100.0	7,619
Scheduled tribe	92.1	2.0	4.8	1.1	100.0	475
Other backward class	85.1	5.1	8.5	1.3	100.0	16,955
Other	82.5	6.5	9.8	1.2	100.0	5,962
Don't know	92.1	4.5	2.2	1.2	100.0	66
Total	84.9	5.1	8.6	1.4	100.0	31,079

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 32 Characteristics of abortions

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the last five years ended in an abortion, percent distribution by place of abortion and person who performed the abortion, percentage who had complications from the abortion, and among women who had complications, percentage who sought treatment for the complications, and among women who sought treatment for the complications, percent distribution by the place of treatment, according to residence, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	10.0	15.6	13.9
Private health sector ¹	51.1	41.3	44.3
At home	38.3	42.4	41.2
Other	0.6	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	27.2	21.4	23.2
Nurse/ANM/LHV	29.8	31.9	31.3
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.2	0.5	0.4
Family member/relative/friend	2.7	3.9	3.6
Self	39.4	41.2	40.7
Other	0.7	1.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	20.7	20.4	20.5
Number of women with abortions	476	1,111	1,587
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	85.4	87.5	86.8
Number of women with complications	99	226	325
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	24.9	20.4	21.7
Private health sector ¹	74.2	76.6	75.9
At home	0.6	3.0	2.3
Other	0.3	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	84	198	282

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 33 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse according to current age, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	1.4	na	na	na	na	91.4	22,015	a	a	a
20-24	5.8	21.1	41.6	na	na	39.3	18,542	a	a	a
25-29	14.3	38.4	59.0	67.7	87.8	7.7	15,031	19.1	19.4	19.4
30-34	22.8	53.8	72.7	79.0	92.7	1.1	12,290	17.7	18.2	18.3
35-39	23.8	57.7	75.9	82.3	94.1	0.5	11,202	17.4	18.0	18.1
40-44	28.6	62.2	79.4	85.1	95.1	0.3	9,722	17.0	17.9	17.9
45-49	27.5	59.4	77.0	82.9	94.1	0.2	8,859	17.1	18.4	18.2
20-49	18.4	45.1	64.2	na	na	11.5	75,646	18.5	19.1	18.9
25-49	22.4	52.8	71.5	78.3	92.3	2.5	57,104	17.7	18.4	18.4
MEN										
15-19	0.1	na	na	na	na	99.2	2,917	a	a	a
20-24	1.0	4.9	11.5	na	na	72.5	2,287	a	a	a
25-29	3.5	11.3	21.8	28.8	59.8	28.9	1,953	23.6	23.7	22.5
30-34	5.7	17.0	30.9	38.6	66.3	9.7	1,594	22.5	22.8	22.2
35-39	8.7	21.1	38.6	46.5	71.3	3.5	1,557	21.5	22.2	22.0
40-44	9.0	24.0	40.1	49.5	76.3	3.3	1,332	21.1	21.7	21.6
45-49	9.9	25.4	41.6	51.7	76.5	2.3	1,307	20.8	21.7	21.3
20-49	5.7	15.8	28.5	na	na	25.0	10,030	a	a	a
25-49	7.0	19.0	33.5	41.8	69.1	10.9	7,743	22.0	22.5	22.0

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men were married, began living with their spouse, or had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 34 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-3 and NFHS-2, by residence, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	36.7	15.1	51.9	10.7	62.0
5-9	39.9	18.9	58.8	17.8	75.6
10-14	41.2	17.5	58.7	12.7	70.7
NFHS-3 (0-4)	40.7	23.6	64.2	19.4	82.4
NFHS-2 (0-4)	40.2	23.0	63.2	27.1	88.5
RURAL					
0-4	47.4	19.2	66.6	16.8	82.3
5-9	47.2	19.5	66.7	20.5	85.8
10-14	49.9	22.4	72.3	24.8	95.4
NFHS-3 (0-4)	49.4	25.4	74.8	27.2	100.0
NFHS-2 (0-4)	57.7	36.1	93.8	42.8	132.6
TOTAL					
0-4	45.2	18.4	63.6	15.5	78.1
5-9	45.6	19.4	65.0	19.9	83.6
10-14	48.0	21.3	69.3	22.0	89.8
NFHS-3 (0-4)	47.6	25.0	72.7	25.6	96.4
NFHS-2 (0-4)	54.9	34.1	89.0	40.2	125.6

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table 35 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	36.7	15.1	51.9	10.7	62.0
Rural	47.4	19.2	66.6	16.8	82.3
Schooling					
No schooling	47.8	21.9	69.7	20.5	88.8
< 10 years complete	48.9	18.2	67.1	13.4	79.6
10 or more years complete	35.5	11.6	47.1	5.4	52.2
Religion					
Hindu	46.4	18.4	64.7	15.6	79.3
Muslim	40.9	18.4	59.4	15.2	73.7
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	47.1	20.6	67.7	19.1	85.5
Scheduled tribe	29.0	11.8	40.8	20.8	60.7
Other backward class	45.9	17.6	63.5	14.8	77.4
Other	42.2	18.0	60.2	12.3	71.7
Child's sex					
Male	49.1	15.6	64.6	12.1	75.9
Female	40.9	21.5	62.4	19.3	80.4
Mother's age at birth					
<20	68.2	22.4	90.7	13.0	102.4
20-29	41.6	16.2	57.8	14.3	71.3
30-39	47.9	25.0	72.9	20.9	92.4
40-49	68.9	18.9	87.8	23.4	109.1
Birth order					
1	53.3	14.9	68.1	8.9	76.4
2-3	36.8	16.3	53.1	13.5	65.9
4+	50.1	26.1	76.1	24.9	99.2
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	61.1	29.8	90.9	26.9	115.3
2-3 years	33.2	15.5	48.7	16.1	64.0
4 years or more	34.0	16.0	50.1	9.1	58.7
Total	45.2	18.4	63.6	15.5	78.1

Note: Total includes Sikh children, children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

² Excludes first-order births

Table 36 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high risk category ²	29.7	1.0	34.3
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	29.4	1.4	9.6
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	1.2	3.0	0.2
Mother's age >34	0.9	1.1	6.6
Birth interval <24 months	13.7	1.7	8.6
Birth order >3	14.2	1.3	10.9
Subtotal	30.0	1.5	26.3
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ³	0.1	(2.9)	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	(2.2)	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	4.2	1.8	23.8
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.9	4.5	1.1
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	5.7	2.8	4.9
Subtotal	10.9	2.5	29.9
In any avoidable high-risk category	40.9	1.8	56.2
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	41,411	na	66,279

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category.

na = Not applicable

¹ Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or greater than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth of order 3 or higher

² Includes sterilized women

³ Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 37 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Community/ village health worker	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	ASHA	Other	No one	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth											
<20	38.8	36.7	0.5	0.0	1.8	1.6	0.1	20.4	100.0	1,747	75.6
20-34	37.9	35.7	0.4	0.1	1.6	1.7	0.1	22.5	100.0	24,749	73.6
35-49	22.5	32.0	0.6	0.1	1.6	2.4	0.3	40.5	100.0	2,123	54.6
Birth order											
1	48.9	34.2	0.3	0.1	1.3	1.2	0.1	13.8	100.0	7,456	83.1
2-3	38.1	36.1	0.3	0.1	1.6	1.8	0.1	21.9	100.0	13,190	74.2
4+	23.5	35.5	0.6	0.1	1.9	2.1	0.3	36.1	100.0	7,973	59.0
Residence											
Urban	59.7	25.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	12.7	100.0	6,191	85.5
Rural	30.5	38.2	0.4	0.1	1.9	2.0	0.1	26.8	100.0	22,428	68.7
Schooling											
No schooling	24.1	35.6	0.5	0.2	2.0	2.2	0.2	35.2	100.0	11,955	59.7
<5 years complete	30.4	40.0	0.7	0.1	1.7	1.3	0.4	25.4	100.0	989	70.4
5-9 years complete	37.8	38.5	0.4	0.1	1.7	1.8	0.2	19.6	100.0	8,066	76.3
10-11 years complete	48.6	34.7	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	14.2	100.0	1,878	83.3
12 or more years complete	59.3	30.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.1	8.4	100.0	5,731	89.7
Religion											
Hindu	35.6	36.4	0.4	0.1	1.7	1.8	0.1	23.9	100.0	22,786	72.0
Muslim	41.5	31.8	0.4	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.5	23.5	100.0	5,765	73.3
Sikh	(75.9)	(20.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	39	(96.7)
Other	(57.3)	(37.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28	(95.2)
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	28.4	38.9	0.6	0.1	2.3	2.4	0.0	27.4	100.0	7,088	67.3
Scheduled tribe	20.4	25.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.7	0.7	49.9	100.0	455	45.8
Other backward class	36.3	36.1	0.3	0.1	1.5	1.7	0.2	23.8	100.0	15,641	72.4
Other	51.4	30.0	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.1	16.2	100.0	5,374	81.4
Don't know	(5.5)	(27.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(66.0)	100.0	62	(32.5)
Total	36.8	35.5	0.4	0.1	1.6	1.7	0.2	23.7	100.0	28,619	72.3

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife and lady health visitor

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 38 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Both public and private health sector ¹	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	74.7	59.8	62.9	70.9	69.6	43.9	63.5
Blood pressure measured	79.8	58.6	60.2	77.8	74.4	41.7	63.9
Urine sample taken	76.9	61.3	62.1	76.6	71.9	45.4	65.2
Blood sample taken	78.2	58.9	61.9	75.1	74.9	41.0	63.7
Abdomen examined	87.3	77.3	76.7	89.6	88.0	68.7	79.8
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	30.4	23.2	23.0	28.1	24.5	26.8	25.0
Convulsions	31.8	26.2	25.6	30.4	26.1	30.0	27.6
Prolonged labour	34.3	28.2	28.0	32.1	28.2	31.7	29.7
Severe abdominal pain	34.9	29.5	28.8	33.8	29.6	32.8	30.8
High blood pressure	40.7	28.1	28.4	37.9	34.6	26.6	31.2
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	60.8	55.6	56.3	60.0	61.2	53.5	56.9
Number of women	5,406	16,421	13,487	8,718	2,372	1,673	21,827

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 39 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who had full antenatal care ²	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Age at birth									
<20	26.4	49.1	81.8	86.9	63.7	12.1	5.5	7.6	1,747
20-34	27.4	47.1	82.5	87.6	63.7	13.2	6.2	8.1	24,749
35-49	15.3	28.9	68.7	74.2	50.7	10.3	3.8	6.0	2,123
Birth order									
1	38.3	57.0	87.7	90.7	70.8	17.7	10.2	9.5	7,456
2-3	26.9	47.7	82.8	88.6	63.4	13.3	6.0	8.1	13,190
4+	14.4	32.4	73.2	79.2	54.1	7.8	1.8	6.2	7,973
Residence									
Urban	43.3	61.1	84.1	88.5	68.4	20.2	13.5	8.4	6,191
Rural	21.7	41.7	80.6	86.0	61.1	10.9	3.8	7.8	22,428
Schooling									
No schooling	15.3	33.8	73.9	79.7	52.2	7.3	1.6	5.9	11,955
<5 years complete	21.5	40.1	78.9	84.8	58.0	9.0	3.3	5.9	989
5-9 years complete	25.7	49.2	84.4	89.8	64.0	10.5	4.1	7.6	8,066
10-11 years complete	34.1	56.6	87.4	91.8	72.9	16.7	7.7	8.5	1,878
12 or more years complete	48.8	63.8	91.3	94.8	80.2	27.2	17.6	12.8	5,731
Religion									
Hindu	25.9	45.5	82.6	87.6	64.2	13.4	6.1	8.3	22,786
Muslim	28.0	47.1	76.6	82.1	56.4	10.9	5.2	6.3	5,765
Sikh	(78.5)	(78.4)	(95.2)	(97.0)	(85.2)	(34.6)	(28.3)	(15.4)	39
Other	(67.3)	(71.2)	(93.9)	(96.2)	(82.7)	(26.6)	(15.0)	(15.0)	28
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	20.0	40.9	81.5	86.8	61.2	9.4	2.9	7.1	7,088
Scheduled tribe	14.6	27.7	70.0	73.6	53.8	14.2	3.6	7.8	455
Other backward class	25.2	45.2	81.3	86.4	61.8	12.2	5.2	7.8	15,641
Other	39.6	56.2	82.8	88.0	68.2	19.5	12.2	9.3	5,374
Don't know	(10.8)	(18.0)	(56.7)	(66.6)	(49.9)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(7.8)	62
Total	26.4	45.9	81.4	86.5	62.7	12.9	5.9	7.9	28,619

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 40 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, and among women with registered pregnancies, percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by district, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who had full antenatal care ¹	Number of women	Percentage of women who received an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
Agra	37.2	61.4	13.5	84.5	9.5	648	68.3	530
Aligarh	28.0	50.9	11.6	77.8	6.8	549	69.6	479
Allahabad	29.7	39.8	24.6	88.8	10.6	856	87.8	578
Ambedkar Nagar	37.3	58.2	15.2	90.7	7.7	338	81.7	302
Auraiya	11.7	36.2	3.1	79.3	0.7	184	82.8	131
Azamgarh	23.7	46.2	10.5	84.9	5.6	567	71.7	483
Baghpat	50.7	64.8	25.5	87.0	16.7	174	90.2	162
Bahraich	4.3	13.5	5.6	52.9	0.7	655	51.2	214
Ballia	37.7	59.5	10.1	87.5	8.0	440	83.2	380
Balrampur	10.7	16.6	6.3	52.1	1.9	370	77.0	97
Banda	6.4	31.2	6.8	82.4	1.8	178	88.0	139
Bara Banki	23.6	45.8	9.9	71.7	3.6	449	86.8	355
Bareilly	45.5	60.5	9.4	78.1	8.1	617	64.3	557
Basti	19.8	33.3	6.5	83.8	3.1	394	72.5	301
Bijnor	24.9	63.0	14.1	86.2	7.1	502	92.6	450
Budaun	12.6	40.0	12.3	76.4	5.6	605	78.7	516
Bulandshahr	23.1	60.9	9.1	87.8	4.6	539	89.2	450
Chandauli	25.1	38.5	21.2	87.0	8.2	329	93.1	255
Chitrakoot	16.2	41.2	17.3	85.9	2.3	157	91.3	144
Deoria	25.6	39.0	16.4	90.4	7.2	419	88.8	339
Etah	17.0	50.0	10.6	76.3	3.3	256	90.4	219
Etawah	24.2	57.2	7.4	77.4	2.7	217	89.7	188
Faizabad	20.1	44.8	7.7	80.0	3.1	331	82.4	289
Farrukhabad	17.2	44.1	9.2	78.9	4.2	274	71.1	224
Fatehpur	9.6	38.9	6.2	83.9	1.9	295	88.5	239
Firozabad	24.7	43.0	7.5	78.0	3.8	349	81.1	261
Gautam Buddha Nagar	51.2	69.1	20.4	86.7	13.6	324	76.1	307
Ghaziabad	39.7	62.0	17.6	87.5	11.9	724	73.3	594
Ghazipur	19.2	30.0	9.6	87.3	4.1	464	75.5	343
Gonda	13.5	20.7	5.9	65.8	2.0	565	74.1	274
Gorakhpur	35.2	48.3	17.7	88.9	9.1	573	78.5	511
Hamirpur	18.1	44.9	14.0	82.2	2.1	134	88.7	107
Hardoi	10.3	21.8	13.1	62.9	0.9	612	75.3	375
Jalaun	17.1	51.5	10.9	85.6	4.1	165	79.5	138
Jaunpur	28.3	44.8	17.1	88.7	4.9	591	83.2	526
Jhansi	39.2	65.2	6.4	92.9	4.1	214	84.8	203
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	33.1	55.5	8.6	88.6	4.2	279	92.7	256
Kannauj	11.4	41.8	10.5	78.3	2.0	241	83.8	176
Kanpur Dehat	6.9	26.7	6.9	85.7	1.9	221	90.8	197
Kanpur Nagar	36.0	62.8	26.1	87.1	15.8	533	85.3	444
Kanshiram Nagar	13.1	41.7	2.0	71.1	1.3	218	76.4	182

Continued...

Table 40 Antenatal care indicators by district—Continued

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, and among women with registered pregnancies, percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by district, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who had full antenatal care ¹	Number of women	Percentage of women who received an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
Kaushambi	12.2	26.5	9.7	77.1	2.4	228	76.6	168
Kheri	13.5	35.8	14.2	71.5	1.5	703	80.8	574
Kushinagar	25.9	35.5	24.2	87.6	8.0	586	91.4	404
Lalitpur	27.0	62.1	11.8	94.9	2.4	151	89.0	146
Lucknow	51.6	76.2	18.9	90.3	13.0	433	78.9	413
Mahamaya Nagar	24.4	50.2	13.3	82.6	6.9	214	84.4	188
Mahoba	23.6	45.7	7.9	92.3	3.8	105	90.3	98
Mahrajanj	25.2	32.7	21.9	79.4	9.8	442	89.2	309
Mainpuri	13.7	40.3	7.0	75.3	1.5	249	92.6	162
Mathura	27.5	58.0	6.4	76.9	2.6	390	84.6	277
Mau	39.0	57.1	6.6	90.0	4.8	300	76.1	263
Meerut	47.1	64.4	16.5	83.7	12.0	717	62.1	636
Mirzapur	15.4	35.3	22.4	87.7	6.7	349	91.0	260
Moradabad	44.8	62.7	6.4	80.3	4.7	694	64.5	625
Muzaffarnagar	37.0	59.7	17.0	81.0	9.4	568	65.8	497
Pilibhit	42.2	57.4	17.2	89.0	11.1	296	83.5	277
Pratapgarh	18.5	30.6	16.4	86.9	2.9	389	83.5	326
Rae Bareli	26.5	48.2	21.2	93.6	5.6	429	91.7	404
Rampur	59.4	52.9	4.8	85.3	3.9	324	84.4	297
Saharanpur	41.7	75.2	14.6	88.9	8.7	505	70.8	473
Sant Kabir Nagar	32.2	45.7	6.5	87.8	4.5	261	77.1	233
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	38.6	57.4	15.4	86.1	9.5	249	83.3	222
Shahjahanpur	21.6	53.0	12.1	77.9	3.9	488	89.9	404
Shrawasti	8.3	18.3	2.6	56.9	0.9	231	63.7	84
Siddharth Nagar	14.8	40.3	10.8	80.7	3.6	414	61.8	322
Sitapur	10.2	22.7	5.1	74.3	1.1	721	77.1	550
Sonbhadra	22.3	33.3	21.7	77.8	9.7	274	92.3	184
Sultanpur	21.8	34.7	9.8	82.6	3.9	449	83.9	339
Unnao	11.8	24.8	5.1	81.2	1.0	447	86.1	365
Varanasi	33.3	52.1	20.2	87.0	10.3	465	81.9	395
Uttar Pradesh	26.4	45.9	12.9	81.4	5.9	28,619	79.8	22,806

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

Table 41 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Age at birth						
<20	60.9	47.8	55.4	45.8	40.4	780
20-34	63.2	47.5	56.7	47.4	43.7	10,475
35-49	58.3	46.9	52.2	42.8	40.8	776
Birth order						
1	64.0	49.5	58.4	49.3	42.6	3,214
2-3	63.7	48.6	57.3	48.1	43.9	5,613
4+	59.9	43.5	52.6	42.8	43.0	3,204
Residence						
Urban	61.4	46.7	57.9	48.0	49.9	1,859
Rural	63.0	47.6	56.0	46.8	42.1	10,171
Schooling						
No schooling	61.0	44.9	54.0	43.3	39.6	4,698
<5 years complete	64.4	43.4	53.0	44.3	46.6	445
5-9 years complete	62.9	47.4	55.5	46.7	42.6	3,695
10-11 years complete	61.3	47.7	57.4	50.3	46.8	818
12 or more years complete	66.4	53.3	62.5	54.1	50.1	2,374
Religion						
Hindu	63.3	48.7	57.3	48.1	43.7	9,825
Muslim	60.3	42.1	52.2	42.4	41.8	2,176
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	63.5	48.0	55.9	46.7	42.5	3,220
Scheduled tribe	50.4	53.5	59.7	57.8	45.9	145
Other backward class	62.3	46.5	55.5	46.6	42.1	6,575
Other	64.2	49.7	59.4	48.6	48.0	2,066
Total	62.8	47.5	56.3	47.0	43.3	12,031

Note: Total includes Sikh women, women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

¹ Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), Anganwadi worker, and other community health worker

Table 42. Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	49.5	6,330	44.7	40.6	8.8	5.9	100.0	3,135
20-34	45.1	44,589	44.7	38.1	8.8	8.4	100.0	20,125
35-49	24.4	3,040	43.9	29.1	19.4	7.5	100.0	743
Residence								
Urban	62.5	11,582	44.0	37.7	10.3	7.9	100.0	7,236
Rural	39.6	42,377	45.0	38.4	8.6	8.1	100.0	16,767
Antenatal care visits²								
None	16.4	8,432	39.0	34.4	12.8	13.9	100.0	1,383
1-3	46.4	18,372	47.8	37.6	7.9	6.7	100.0	8,521
4+	71.7	10,407	48.0	36.3	9.4	6.3	100.0	7,460
Don't know	68.6	42	(38.2)	(56.6)	(4.4)	(0.8)	100.0	29
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	29.6	22,564	44.5	39.6	9.2	6.7	100.0	6,690
<5 years complete	37.0	1,942	48.5	37.4	7.6	6.6	100.0	718
5-9 years complete	46.5	15,719	44.5	38.2	9.3	8.0	100.0	7,312
10-11 years complete	60.0	3,556	45.7	37.5	9.2	7.6	100.0	2,132
12 or more years complete	70.3	10,179	44.4	37.1	8.9	9.7	100.0	7,151
Religion								
Hindu	43.5	42,597	45.2	37.9	8.9	8.0	100.0	18,524
Muslim	48.0	11,226	43.2	39.0	9.8	8.1	100.0	5,388
Sikh	68.3	82	32.2	35.4	14.8	17.6	100.0	56
Other	66.8	53	(44.0)	(35.5)	(1.4)	(19.1)	100.0	35
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	35.2	13,368	45.0	38.6	8.9	7.5	100.0	4,703
Scheduled tribe	22.9	776	47.5	35.8	9.1	7.6	100.0	178
Other backward class	44.5	29,586	44.6	38.5	8.6	8.2	100.0	13,173
Other	58.7	10,100	44.6	37.0	10.3	8.0	100.0	5,927
Don't know	18.1	127	*	*	*	*	100.0	23

Continued...

Table 42. Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test		Pregnancy outcome ¹					Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant	Total percent		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy									
No children		17,787	43.2	39.5	8.7	8.6	100.0	10,714	
1 child	60.2	14,534	46.4	38.6	6.9	8.1	100.0	6,869	
0 sons	47.3	7,332	47.8	37.9	6.6	7.7	100.0	3,618	
1 son	49.3	7,201	44.9	39.4	7.2	8.6	100.0	3,251	
2 children	45.1	9,991	45.8	36.7	10.4	7.2	100.0	3,552	
0 sons	35.6	2,865	48.5	34.3	9.3	7.8	100.0	1,211	
1 or more sons	42.3	7,126	44.4	37.9	10.9	6.8	100.0	2,342	
3 children	32.9	5,693	46.0	33.9	12.0	8.1	100.0	1,622	
0 sons	28.5	1,055	52.6	28.7	9.3	9.4	100.0	378	
1 or more sons	35.9	4,638	44.0	35.5	12.8	7.7	100.0	1,243	
4+ children	26.8	5,954	43.4	33.9	17.5	5.2	100.0	1,246	
0 sons	20.9	586	46.3	36.3	9.5	7.9	100.0	181	
1 or more sons	30.9	5,367	42.9	33.5	18.8	4.7	100.0	1,065	
Total	19.8	53,958	44.7	38.2	9.1	8.0	100.0	24,004	

¹ For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth

² Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 43 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, the percentage by the timing of the registration and the percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration		Percentage of mothers given an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later		
Mother's age at birth						
<20	81.5	1,747	64.5	35.1	81.4	1,425
20-34	80.7	24,749	64.4	35.3	80.0	19,976
35-49	66.2	2,123	49.9	49.7	75.3	1,405
Birth order						
1	85.4	7,456	67.9	31.8	82.0	6,367
2-3	81.2	13,190	65.2	34.5	79.9	10,715
4+	71.8	7,973	55.2	44.4	77.1	5,724
Residence						
Urban	82.8	6,191	70.5	29.3	72.3	5,124
Rural	78.8	22,428	61.5	38.2	81.9	17,682
Schooling						
No schooling	71.9	11,955	57.5	42.2	77.5	8,592
<5 years complete	78.5	989	58.6	41.1	78.0	776
5-9 years complete	84.4	8,066	64.7	34.9	81.4	6,809
10-11 years complete	85.4	1,878	68.8	30.9	82.5	1,604
12 or more years complete	87.7	5,731	71.1	28.7	80.6	5,025
Religion						
Hindu	80.5	22,786	63.5	36.3	81.4	18,349
Muslim	76.2	5,765	63.4	36.3	72.8	4,392
Sikh	(100.0)	39	(74.3)	(25.7)	(80.5)	39
Other	(90.3)	28	(77.2)	(22.8)	(73.3)	26
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	79.5	7,088	61.2	38.5	82.8	5,637
Scheduled tribe	57.1	455	56.7	43.0	81.0	260
Other backward class	80.1	15,641	62.9	36.8	79.4	12,533
Other	80.8	5,374	68.5	31.2	76.9	4,340
Don't know	(59.3)	62	(67.2)	(28.2)	(52.4)	36
Total	79.7	28,619	63.5	36.2	79.8	22,806

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	71.7	66.8	67.8
Public sector	30.3	48.2	44.5
NGO/trust	0.7	0.2	0.3
Private sector	40.7	18.5	23.1
At home	28.0	32.8	31.8
Own home	26.4	30.7	29.8
Parent's home	1.1	1.8	1.6
Other home	0.5	0.3	0.4
Other ¹	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	48.9	29.3	33.3
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	26.4	38.8	36.3
Other health personnel	0.5	0.9	0.8
Dai (TBA)	16.1	15.8	15.8
Friends/relatives	6.7	13.1	11.8
Other	1.3	1.9	1.8
No one	0.1	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	75.8	69.0	70.4
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	5.0	3.8	4.1
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	18.8	6.9	9.4
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	10.1	4.0	5.2
Number of births	8,532	32,877	41,408
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	37.9	31.3	32.6
Clean blade used to cut the cord	97.4	97.7	97.7
Either of the above	97.7	98.0	97.9
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	70.9	75.1	74.3
Number of births delivered at home	1,582	6,924	8,506
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than four hours	59.6	50.9	52.8
4-23 hours	3.8	2.9	3.1
1-2 days	3.4	2.8	3.0
3-41 days	2.2	3.0	2.8
Don't know ¹	0.3	0.3	0.3
No postnatal check	30.7	40.1	38.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care—*Continued*

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	35.4	18.8	22.4
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	29.2	34.1	33.1
Other health personnel	0.4	0.3	0.3
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	3.2	2.9	3.0
Other	1.2	3.7	3.2
No postnatal check	30.7	40.1	38.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	6,191	22,428	28,619

NGO = Nongovernmental organization; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes missing

² If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table

³ Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel

⁴ A caesarean section for which the decision to have the operation was made after the onset of labour

⁵ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

⁶ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

Table 45 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	47.5	24.6	72.0	74.7	3,255	62.3	59.2	1,747
20-34	44.9	23.8	68.6	71.1	35,664	63.0	59.9	24,749
35-49	35.3	15.6	50.9	54.6	2,489	50.0	46.8	2,123
Residence								
Urban	30.3	41.4	71.7	75.8	8,532	69.3	66.7	6,191
Rural	48.2	18.6	66.8	69.0	32,877	59.9	56.7	22,428
Birth order								
1	47.3	33.3	80.6	81.9	12,721	70.8	67.8	7,456
2-3	44.6	22.4	67.0	69.9	18,347	62.8	59.6	13,190
4+	40.9	12.7	53.6	56.9	10,340	52.4	49.1	7,973
Antenatal care visits²								
None	38.1	10.4	48.5	51.5	6,791	34.4	31.9	6,791
1-3	50.3	20.9	71.2	73.9	14,237	64.5	60.8	14,237
4+	41.0	45.9	86.8	88.5	7,554	82.0	79.4	7,554
Don't know	(33.8)	(40.4)	(74.1)	(86.7)	36	(55.2)	(52.3)	36
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	42.2	13.9	56.1	59.1	18,057	53.2	50.2	11,955
<5 years complete	43.1	17.1	60.2	63.3	1,504	62.0	58.0	989
5-9 years complete	49.2	22.2	71.4	74.2	11,806	63.0	59.7	8,066
10-11 years complete	46.5	34.0	80.5	82.7	2,630	69.5	66.4	1,878
12 or more years complete	42.1	45.7	87.8	88.8	7,412	76.3	73.4	5,731
Religion								
Hindu	47.3	22.7	69.9	72.0	32,737	62.1	58.9	22,786
Muslim	34.0	25.6	59.6	63.8	8,590	61.1	58.3	5,765
Sikh	16.6	72.3	89.0	87.7	47	(83.6)	(81.9)	39
Other	(34.9)	(48.5)	(83.4)	(88.5)	34	(86.8)	(81.9)	28
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	49.3	15.9	65.2	67.3	10,462	58.0	54.4	7,088
Scheduled tribe	41.1	9.1	50.2	53.0	650	42.0	40.3	455
Other backward class	43.9	23.1	67.0	69.9	22,741	61.5	58.5	15,641
Other	40.1	35.9	75.9	77.8	7,452	70.4	67.6	5,374
Don't know	36.3	7.3	43.6	45.5	103	(33.4)	(33.4)	62
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	18,424	70.9	68.9	12,851
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	98.3	9,666	85.1	83.3	7,164
Home	na	na	na	12.7	13,173	29.2	23.3	8,506
Other ⁵	na	na	na	38.9	146	45.4	35.7	98
Total	44.5	23.3	67.8	70.4	41,408	62.0	58.8	28,619

na = Not applicable

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

² Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

³ Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

⁴ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

⁵ Includes missing

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 46 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Agra	37.9	40.7	78.7	77.7	16.3	940	66.6	648
Aligarh	37.6	27.8	65.4	73.9	13.2	852	72.1	549
Allahabad	46.3	27.5	73.8	76.8	12.8	1,196	54.6	856
Ambedkar Nagar	46.1	35.0	81.1	84.2	8.0	440	58.0	338
Auraiya	51.6	17.7	69.2	72.5	7.6	256	24.1	184
Azamgarh	50.5	33.8	84.3	83.0	8.3	779	69.8	567
Baghpat	36.8	39.4	76.1	79.3	9.8	259	77.7	174
Bahraich	33.2	4.1	37.3	36.7	2.5	978	21.6	655
Ballia	49.1	24.5	73.6	72.1	6.5	649	57.6	440
Balrampur	23.8	6.9	30.7	40.1	1.9	532	23.7	370
Banda	70.7	4.3	75.0	76.3	1.0	255	49.8	178
Bara Banki	49.6	12.9	62.5	62.8	11.0	636	51.3	449
Bareilly	30.6	29.2	59.7	62.6	12.4	903	79.4	617
Basti	60.6	13.1	73.7	76.7	7.3	575	54.1	394
Bijnor	31.4	41.7	73.1	74.8	13.9	744	63.9	502
Budaun	40.5	18.4	58.9	61.8	4.6	947	54.5	605
Bulandshahr	38.0	30.8	68.8	72.2	8.3	817	60.8	539
Chandauli	49.9	27.4	77.4	77.4	16.4	464	53.1	329
Chitrakoot	67.1	7.0	74.1	77.5	2.5	235	60.1	157
Deoria	65.1	17.0	82.0	85.1	7.8	592	56.7	419
Etah	29.9	31.8	61.7	62.5	5.7	379	57.8	256
Etawah	61.0	14.2	75.2	75.8	6.7	306	64.5	217
Faizabad	62.1	16.5	78.6	77.8	8.4	465	69.8	331
Farrukhabad	34.4	17.6	52.0	53.5	6.0	416	55.9	274
Fatehpur	56.8	12.2	69.0	69.0	4.6	379	40.6	295
Firozabad	41.0	26.0	67.0	67.6	9.1	518	52.2	349
Gautam Buddha Nagar	24.7	46.2	70.9	74.1	15.0	464	78.4	324
Ghaziabad	25.5	42.8	68.3	72.0	16.1	1,060	65.9	724
Ghazipur	59.8	15.5	75.2	77.7	4.8	663	44.4	464
Gonda	40.3	15.4	55.8	57.7	5.8	831	36.6	565
Gorakhpur	52.5	24.2	76.7	76.0	17.5	809	69.3	573
Hamirpur	76.3	6.7	83.0	86.6	7.7	177	40.6	134
Hardoi	54.8	10.6	65.4	67.6	8.7	894	37.8	612
Jalaun	72.2	11.7	83.8	79.9	5.2	232	41.4	165
Jaunpur	50.3	23.0	73.3	76.6	8.1	828	54.5	591
Jhansi	59.6	24.9	84.5	86.9	14.8	299	67.8	214
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	30.3	36.9	67.2	71.2	10.6	420	60.5	279
Kannauj	44.2	18.2	62.4	63.3	4.4	355	48.3	241
Kanpur Dehat	58.6	13.9	72.5	75.0	8.1	321	53.3	221
Kanpur Nagar	48.8	27.7	76.4	79.3	13.6	706	64.0	533
Kanshiram Nagar	38.1	21.5	59.6	62.8	5.2	342	61.9	218

Continued...

Table 46 Delivery and postnatal care by district—Continued

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Kaushambi	62.3	10.2	72.5	74.6	4.1	346	56.7	228
Kheri	44.5	8.4	52.9	58.4	6.2	1,019	48.4	703
Kushinagar	51.9	18.8	70.8	72.0	7.3	853	51.3	586
Lalitpur	78.9	5.6	84.5	85.4	3.4	217	68.8	151
Lucknow	51.6	36.5	88.1	88.6	25.8	561	59.1	433
Mahamaya Nagar	45.2	26.9	72.1	79.6	8.5	319	69.2	214
Mahoba	77.0	12.6	89.6	91.6	5.2	149	75.2	105
Mahrajganj	48.8	12.9	61.6	65.3	9.2	640	52.7	442
Mainpuri	42.6	17.0	59.6	63.6	4.9	353	43.1	249
Mathura	26.2	44.4	70.6	75.5	12.4	609	68.4	390
Mau	46.5	31.2	77.7	81.5	7.1	428	59.5	300
Meerut	21.4	43.8	65.2	70.0	16.5	1,005	69.8	717
Mirzapur	56.0	16.7	72.7	76.3	6.0	494	52.2	349
Moradabad	25.9	35.4	61.4	66.4	12.0	1,052	85.7	694
Muzaffarnagar	32.8	33.0	65.8	70.1	11.4	880	84.0	568
Pilibhit	40.8	22.8	63.6	68.6	9.3	424	83.0	296
Pratapgarh	56.7	20.5	77.1	81.1	8.1	529	57.0	389
Rae Bareli	65.5	16.7	82.2	82.5	8.4	593	66.9	429
Rampur	30.4	31.5	61.9	65.5	12.1	493	73.7	324
Saharanpur	33.3	29.0	62.3	66.9	12.4	749	82.8	505
Sant Kabir Nagar	55.4	13.4	68.8	65.9	5.8	389	59.5	261
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	45.5	35.2	80.7	85.4	6.8	375	60.6	249
Shahjahanpur	36.5	15.7	52.2	54.0	8.1	727	62.6	488
Shrawasti	40.4	8.0	48.4	49.6	1.6	331	29.9	231
Siddharth Nagar	34.4	10.9	45.3	44.3	4.2	611	42.1	414
Sitapur	56.2	11.6	67.7	71.9	4.9	1,023	58.6	721
Sonbhadra	45.1	12.3	57.4	59.7	6.9	412	44.9	274
Sultanpur	57.2	15.9	73.1	74.0	6.0	652	62.8	449
Unnao	53.8	15.1	68.8	70.7	6.8	626	55.2	447
Varanasi	48.8	33.6	82.4	85.2	17.8	641	71.6	465
Uttar Pradesh	44.5	23.3	67.8	70.4	9.4	41,408	58.8	28,619

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

² Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

Table 47 Delivery costs and financial assistance

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility by type of facility, and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	2,005	13,765	5,960	47.9	2,074
20-34	1,939	15,362	6,831	48.5	17,027
35-49	2,129	14,923	6,323	53.9	914
Birth order					
1	2,146	16,106	7,768	42.7	9,994
2-3	1,976	15,081	6,570	51.2	6,654
4+	1,475	11,190	3,926	61.4	3,367
Residence					
Urban	2,419	16,353	10,777	26.3	4,594
Rural	1,879	14,475	5,518	55.3	15,421
Schooling					
No schooling	1,568	12,113	4,244	57.4	6,877
<5 years complete	2,836	13,779	6,034	57.8	628
5-9 years complete	1,877	13,951	5,695	52.3	5,871
10-11 years complete	2,720	17,571	9,053	41.2	1,551
12 or more years complete	2,498	17,514	10,667	33.9	5,088
Religion					
Hindu	1,916	15,618	6,585	50.7	16,345
Muslim	2,169	13,573	7,179	40.3	3,610
Sikh	(1652)	(19693)	(17653)	(8.7)	36
Other	(1159)	(18188)	(11149)	(29.3)	25
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	1,698	13,798	4,765	59.2	4,724
Scheduled tribe	2,427	11,669	4,411	53.5	235
Other backward class	1,803	14,590	6,362	49.0	10,803
Other	2,844	17,188	9,996	35.7	4,226
Total	1,956	15,189	6,718	48.7	20,015

Note: Total includes information on births to women who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 48 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the three years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Agra	36.5	578	50.0	55.3	648	34.5	526
Aligarh	40.8	506	38.7	73.6	549	40.5	370
Allahabad	35.1	693	33.5	44.5	856	49.3	644
Ambedkar Nagar	28.2	264	49.2	68.2	338	49.7	276
Auraiya	37.3	151	13.4	52.8	184	56.0	131
Azamgarh	39.8	451	35.3	59.3	567	44.9	477
Baghpat	36.1	151	59.8	75.2	174	33.8	137
Bahraich	57.6	581	13.5	12.8	655	50.5	265
Ballia	36.6	395	51.1	74.6	440	46.5	329
Balrampur	53.4	309	18.5	13.5	370	35.5	118
Banda	49.0	154	14.5	47.9	178	68.6	134
Bara Banki	53.4	365	25.5	52.7	449	51.1	300
Bareilly	46.8	512	61.5	70.6	617	42.5	381
Basti	45.5	322	33.4	50.5	394	64.2	297
Bijnor	36.2	474	32.3	70.9	502	31.1	366
Budaun	51.0	585	26.2	56.6	605	55.4	372
Bulandshahr	41.1	490	33.9	64.3	539	41.5	373
Chandauli	29.8	275	33.0	41.1	329	52.1	257
Chitrakoot	44.1	142	22.9	60.9	157	77.2	120
Deoria	31.7	363	30.6	56.7	419	64.3	344
Etah	42.6	229	28.0	65.5	256	31.9	164
Etawah	36.8	181	29.0	70.8	217	54.6	169
Faizabad	38.6	267	31.9	66.5	331	65.7	266
Farrukhabad	50.7	249	24.1	57.2	274	48.7	154
Fatehpur	42.2	225	17.5	53.5	295	56.7	213
Firozabad	42.9	307	35.9	44.2	349	45.3	246
Gautam Buddha Nagar	30.4	280	60.0	71.1	324	21.2	240
Ghaziabad	36.8	631	66.2	51.5	724	15.9	524
Ghazipur	38.4	385	25.2	54.0	464	61.9	358
Gonda	52.1	469	21.5	25.4	565	42.0	332
Gorakhpur	28.1	492	48.2	49.8	573	48.5	443
Hamirpur	33.6	99	11.8	69.8	134	73.0	111
Hardoi	47.3	527	19.2	34.3	612	61.5	394
Jalaun	33.4	139	16.0	71.2	165	61.0	140
Jaunpur	39.1	519	44.7	63.3	591	53.3	451
Jhansi	25.2	179	37.5	68.6	214	53.4	182
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	42.4	250	41.2	71.2	279	41.3	193
Kannauj	48.6	203	26.5	48.6	241	52.7	154
Kanpur Dehat	34.9	198	17.5	36.3	221	52.2	164
Kanpur Nagar	30.5	407	57.5	67.2	533	36.1	416
Kanshiram Nagar	47.5	204	23.0	71.2	218	45.7	136

Continued...

Table 48 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district—Continued

Percentage of births during the three years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Kaushambi	58.1	194	21.0	43.8	228	70.2	165
Kheri	53.6	590	23.5	59.4	703	64.7	382
Kushinagar	39.9	489	29.6	47.2	586	58.4	421
Lalitpur	33.3	133	29.4	72.3	151	76.3	128
Lucknow	29.5	329	76.9	77.5	433	42.2	386
Mahamaya Nagar	33.6	194	28.8	74.4	214	49.2	154
Mahoba	30.4	89	25.0	71.9	105	65.9	94
Mahrajganj	36.5	362	29.2	37.1	442	67.8	287
Mainpuri	42.0	207	24.0	36.3	249	50.6	154
Mathura	43.1	350	37.5	61.0	390	22.2	290
Mau	41.8	252	48.8	71.5	300	45.9	232
Meerut	37.4	586	66.2	55.4	717	24.2	486
Mirzapur	39.3	295	17.0	45.6	349	70.1	260
Moradabad	46.4	618	64.8	67.9	694	31.7	452
Muzaffarnagar	44.6	556	45.0	72.6	568	42.4	404
Pilibhit	38.0	249	53.4	79.3	296	50.7	201
Pratapgarh	44.1	317	24.1	56.9	389	60.7	308
Rae Bareli	31.1	360	35.7	63.0	429	65.7	353
Rampur	49.0	299	58.8	78.3	324	40.9	206
Saharanpur	43.5	445	67.2	66.2	505	43.5	335
Sant Kabir Nagar	42.5	232	42.1	62.9	261	66.4	186
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	44.7	220	53.6	66.5	249	43.8	197
Shahjahanpur	46.4	440	26.1	63.2	488	56.8	263
Shrawasti	54.9	200	16.8	21.7	231	55.3	116
Siddharth Nagar	49.1	338	34.7	39.4	414	46.6	192
Sitapur	47.7	617	15.9	30.8	721	52.6	486
Sonbhadra	44.4	235	27.2	37.7	274	64.8	166
Sultanpur	47.4	394	28.7	50.7	449	57.0	337
Unnao	39.1	381	19.5	35.9	447	54.7	313
Varanasi	32.0	375	42.5	60.6	465	45.1	390
Uttar Pradesh	41.6	24,550	36.8	55.2	28,619	48.7	20,015

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Table 49 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the five years preceding the survey by time after birth of first health check, and the percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first health check						No health check ¹	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	9.4	13.9	1.3	2.7	1.2	0.1	71.4	100.0	27.3	2,906
20-34	9.9	14.5	1.2	3.2	1.5	0.1	69.6	100.0	28.8	23,955
35-49	7.4	11.3	1.4	3.5	1.1	0.0	75.3	100.0	23.6	1,756
Birth order										
1	11.3	15.2	1.3	2.7	1.4	0.1	68.0	100.0	30.4	7,456
2-3	9.7	14.5	1.2	3.3	1.3	0.1	69.9	100.0	28.7	13,190
4-5	8.4	12.7	1.3	3.5	1.5	0.1	72.5	100.0	25.9	5,366
6+	7.7	13.2	1.5	3.1	1.8	0.0	72.5	100.0	25.6	2,605
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	10.0	15.6	1.1	3.0	1.7	0.1	68.4	100.0	29.8	12,851
Private health facility ²	15.9	19.5	1.1	2.1	0.9	0.2	60.4	100.0	38.5	7,164
Home	4.1	7.7	1.6	4.3	1.5	0.1	80.9	100.0	17.6	8,506
Other ³	7.3	11.0	1.4	4.5	0.8	0.0	75.0	100.0	24.2	97
Residence										
Urban	13.5	17.7	1.4	2.9	1.1	0.1	63.4	100.0	35.4	6,191
Rural	8.7	13.3	1.2	3.2	1.5	0.1	72.0	100.0	26.4	22,426
Religion										
Hindu	8.9	13.8	1.2	3.1	1.5	0.1	71.4	100.0	27.0	22,786
Muslim	12.7	15.9	1.5	3.5	1.2	0.1	65.3	100.0	33.5	5,763
Sikh	(23.1)	(15.4)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(58.8)	100.0	(41.2)	39
Other	(34.4)	(19.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(44.8)	100.0	(53.9)	28
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	7.9	13.2	1.3	3.1	1.5	0.1	73.0	100.0	25.4	7,088
Scheduled tribe	4.2	8.4	0.5	3.1	1.5	0.2	82.1	100.0	16.2	453
Other backward class	9.6	14.2	1.2	3.4	1.4	0.1	70.0	100.0	28.4	15,641
Other	12.9	16.1	1.5	2.6	1.3	0.1	65.4	100.0	33.1	5,374
Don't know	(3.8)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(87.9)	100.0	(12.1)	62
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	8.2	13.1	1.3	3.2	1.5	0.1	72.7	100.0	25.8	11,955
<5 years complete	11.2	16.1	1.3	4.1	0.9	0.2	66.3	100.0	32.6	988
5-9 years complete	9.5	14.4	1.2	3.1	1.4	0.1	70.3	100.0	28.2	8,066
10-11 years complete	10.6	14.6	1.5	2.8	1.5	0.1	68.9	100.0	29.5	1,878
12 or more years complete	12.5	15.9	1.1	3.2	1.5	0.2	65.6	100.0	32.8	5,731
Total	9.7	14.2	1.3	3.2	1.4	0.1	70.1	100.0	28.3	28,618

¹ Includes newborns who received a health check after the first week

² Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

³ Includes missing

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 50 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, Uttar Pradesh

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	87.6	78.4
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	43.9	24.5
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	60.3	40.0
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	13.5	7.8
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	74.1	39.9
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	78.1	50.5
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	75.4	63.8
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	22.5	7.7
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	42.4	22.1
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	3.9	1.4
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	70.2	17.6
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	72.3	23.9
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	78.0	66.7
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	27.0	11.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	46.2	25.7
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	5.9	2.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	71.0	22.1
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	73.5	29.2

¹ Based on the last birth to women in the three years preceding the survey

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection, and having taken iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

³ Based on all births in the three years preceding the survey

⁴ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

Table 51 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	81.4	69.4	72.7
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	62.9	45.5	50.3
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	28.8	20.5	22.7
Convulsions	31.0	25.2	26.8
Prolonged labour	35.2	27.0	29.3
Severe abdominal pain	37.2	32.1	33.5
High blood pressure	37.3	27.2	29.9
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	35.7	23.3	26.7
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	70.9	69.5	69.9
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	48.7	39.3	41.8
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	56.8	42.4	46.3
Family planning or delaying his next child	44.7	31.1	34.8
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	797	2,128	2,925
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Cord care	30.0	21.2	23.5
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	41.1	28.3	31.7
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	34.9	24.3	27.1
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	232	649	881

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			BCG			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles vaccinations ²	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Sex																	
Male	46.7	77.9	71.1	54.5	88.8	85.0	79.0	68.3	65.2	87.7	81.9	69.4	72.9	53.2	7.8	54.4	4,019
Female	43.6	75.5	68.1	51.0	86.2	82.4	76.2	64.7	62.8	85.8	79.2	67.0	68.5	48.7	9.7	50.3	3,640
Birth order																	
1	51.2	82.6	77.0	58.5	92.0	88.8	84.3	74.4	68.4	89.7	84.7	72.1	77.7	58.7	5.8	57.1	2,421
2-3	45.0	77.3	69.8	52.8	88.4	84.6	78.3	66.7	64.0	87.4	80.8	68.0	71.6	50.6	8.1	52.8	3,411
4-5	38.9	71.1	62.9	47.3	81.9	78.4	71.1	58.3	60.6	83.5	76.5	64.9	63.3	44.0	12.3	47.8	1,287
6+	35.2	60.3	52.6	40.3	75.9	68.1	59.3	49.5	53.1	77.5	70.9	60.5	53.1	36.6	16.8	40.9	540
Residence																	
Urban	48.0	78.9	72.9	56.0	88.3	84.0	78.3	68.8	65.9	87.2	81.6	69.8	70.8	53.6	8.2	55.5	1,630
Rural	44.5	76.2	68.8	51.9	87.4	83.7	77.5	65.9	63.6	86.7	80.3	67.8	70.8	50.4	8.8	51.6	6,030
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	37.1	67.4	58.8	44.3	80.7	75.0	67.5	54.9	56.4	81.6	74.8	62.0	61.3	41.9	13.7	44.2	3,078
<5 years complete	45.4	76.7	67.6	55.4	85.5	81.9	76.5	68.5	61.6	86.4	79.9	71.2	65.1	52.5	9.0	54.7	273
5-9 years complete	46.4	79.8	73.5	55.9	90.1	87.2	81.4	70.8	65.8	89.0	83.0	71.4	74.2	54.8	6.7	56.4	2,268
10-11 years complete	54.2	84.8	77.9	57.7	92.6	90.7	85.2	73.4	70.3	89.1	82.9	69.3	76.9	52.2	4.8	59.4	502
12 or more years complete	56.8	88.4	83.7	63.2	96.3	94.2	90.3	80.9	75.2	93.3	88.1	75.4	83.8	63.3	2.9	60.6	1,538
Religion																	
Hindu	47.0	79.2	72.2	54.8	89.5	86.3	80.5	69.2	65.5	88.3	82.2	69.4	73.9	53.0	7.4	54.1	6,041
Muslim	38.5	67.4	60.2	45.0	80.3	74.0	66.8	56.4	58.7	80.9	74.7	63.9	59.0	43.8	13.6	46.2	1,608

Continued...

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			BCG			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles vaccinations ³	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	44.5	79.4	72.4	53.1	88.9	86.0	79.7	67.8	63.3	88.2	81.3	68.2	72.4	52.1	7.6	53.2	1,932
Scheduled tribe	53.8	67.4	59.1	41.7	77.6	69.7	64.0	55.8	61.9	70.9	65.9	49.1	60.8	34.1	20.9	37.9	122
Other backward class	43.9	76.1	68.9	52.6	87.3	83.1	76.8	65.2	63.4	86.9	80.7	68.7	69.6	50.3	8.7	52.3	4,141
Other	49.8	76.4	69.8	54.4	87.9	84.2	78.7	70.1	67.6	86.5	81.3	69.2	73.3	53.8	8.7	53.5	1,447
Total	45.2	76.8	69.7	52.8	87.6	83.7	77.7	66.5	64.1	86.8	80.6	68.3	70.8	51.1	8.7	52.5	7,659
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	na	na	na	na	61.0	55.7	43.6	30.0	34.4	94.6	92.3	87.6	37.7	23.0	2.7	20.3	1,364

Note: Total includes information on Sikh children, children belonging to "other" religions and children whose mothers don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth and hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth

² Fully vaccinated with BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

³ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

Table 53 Selected vaccinations by district

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCG	3 doses of DPT	3 doses of polio	Measles	All basic vaccinations ¹	No vaccinations ²	Number of children	Percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility	Number of children who received any vaccinations
Agra	57.8	94.8	74.9	70.6	83.4	60.9	3.4	182	84.2	176
Aligarh	67.4	94.6	79.8	81.7	84.4	67.9	2.4	155	91.0	151
Allahabad	47.9	90.1	65.5	52.3	67.4	37.8	7.8	212	89.1	196
Ambedkar Nagar	57.2	93.2	74.6	75.7	78.2	61.2	3.0	91	57.5	88
Auraiya	34.1	81.4	57.5	46.6	67.3	34.0	17.3	51	95.8	42
Azamgarh	38.9	84.1	65.8	59.3	60.1	35.2	14.8	139	82.7	119
Baghpat	79.9	94.9	84.6	86.7	79.7	69.8	3.2	50	81.2	49
Bahraich	6.2	44.0	15.4	25.7	27.0	9.4	46.9	186	71.9	99
Ballia	45.0	85.4	60.2	67.4	59.8	43.8	8.5	123	78.2	113
Balrampur	4.6	54.2	18.2	21.9	31.4	7.1	35.8	100	93.8	64
Banda	41.2	94.5	61.4	50.1	72.1	42.8	5.5	45	96.3	42
Bara Banki	49.9	90.4	59.3	59.3	59.8	40.1	2.6	102	86.6	99
Bareilly	49.7	82.4	62.2	76.9	63.6	48.7	6.3	171	68.4	160
Basti	51.0	91.1	69.4	73.7	80.1	57.5	8.0	100	90.7	92
Bijnor	74.6	95.3	80.1	81.9	88.3	70.1	3.6	131	95.2	126
Budaun	57.8	88.8	60.5	74.9	66.7	51.5	10.5	171	84.1	153
Bulandshahr	59.6	91.3	79.7	69.9	77.7	57.3	6.6	137	95.2	128
Chandauli	56.2	90.9	77.6	67.3	81.9	58.5	7.4	86	93.8	80
Chitrakoot	66.8	94.9	83.3	78.6	82.4	67.7	1.9	42	79.3	41
Deoria	55.4	93.0	75.6	78.5	74.6	63.8	4.0	113	94.2	108
Etah	55.7	83.1	62.4	71.9	64.0	48.0	9.9	74	73.2	66
Etawah	56.8	86.1	62.8	67.6	66.9	53.8	10.0	54	80.8	49
Faizabad	52.8	90.9	68.9	65.8	66.0	48.5	5.0	86	73.0	82
Farrukhabad	41.6	79.7	59.5	64.5	60.1	38.6	10.5	68	67.2	61
Fatehpur	55.7	87.0	68.7	63.8	71.5	48.4	10.0	87	96.4	78
Firozabad	60.5	91.8	72.9	76.0	75.7	58.8	4.5	96	84.5	92
Gautam Buddha Nagar	62.0	93.1	76.4	80.2	75.7	65.5	3.9	91	71.7	88
Ghaziabad	66.1	90.7	76.3	70.4	79.4	61.1	7.3	185	73.2	171
Ghazipur	44.8	90.9	60.8	60.7	73.1	40.2	5.0	130	95.8	123
Gonda	33.6	74.6	50.4	54.7	36.8	36.8	19.6	133	83.8	107
Gorakhpur	66.1	96.8	80.8	85.4	86.1	65.4	0.0	166	73.7	166
Hamirpur	(44.5)	(82.6)	(72.2)	(56.9)	(73.8)	(52.5)	(17.4)	26	(100.0)	22
Hardoi	44.4	80.6	56.8	60.6	61.4	39.1	14.3	150	95.8	129
Jalaun	55.6	85.0	72.6	61.3	71.9	54.7	15.0	44	(98.0)	37
Jaunpur	51.7	91.0	65.9	70.7	72.3	53.1	6.2	159	74.7	149
Jhansi	61.9	98.5	77.7	81.4	80.0	62.7	0.0	53	92.1	53
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	61.7	93.1	84.3	79.0	84.4	74.2	5.9	76	95.6	72

Continued...

Table 53 Selected vaccinations by district—Continued

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility, by district, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCG	3 doses of DPT	3 doses of polio	Measles	All basic vaccinations ¹	No vaccinations ²	Number of children	Percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility	Number of children who received any vaccinations
Kannauj	46.4	86.6	59.0	67.4	67.4	48.7	8.6	60	77.8	55
Kanpur Dehat	52.9	96.2	68.5	79.7	75.8	62.1	2.5	64	100.0	62
Kanpur Nagar	61.8	95.4	78.3	64.7	74.0	50.9	4.6	155	81.7	148
Kanshiram Nagar	54.0	88.8	63.8	72.4	61.8	47.2	5.3	68	58.6	64
Kaushambi	38.3	88.5	56.9	61.1	63.0	37.1	6.0	56	87.4	52
Kheri	59.2	89.9	72.9	68.2	76.0	53.1	7.1	216	85.6	200
Kushinagar	48.8	82.9	60.2	63.0	63.4	43.7	12.8	159	94.9	139
Lalitpur	54.3	95.6	75.7	79.0	82.7	61.0	2.8	45	97.5	44
Lucknow	61.1	92.8	72.2	64.6	79.9	58.8	7.2	100	87.2	92
Mahamaya Nagar	62.3	90.1	72.8	77.0	72.7	61.2	5.9	62	76.3	58
Mahoba	60.1	95.6	69.1	83.1	77.6	64.5	2.8	26	98.3	25
Mahrajganj	51.7	87.4	68.0	61.3	70.5	41.7	7.4	102	96.6	94
Mainpuri	53.1	88.1	71.6	71.9	77.3	55.7	9.5	58	81.9	52
Mathura	40.0	90.3	61.1	70.8	72.4	51.5	7.6	106	83.4	98
Mau	51.1	88.2	62.9	64.9	73.1	46.4	7.9	78	63.9	72
Meerut	56.1	88.1	70.7	80.5	70.4	62.8	7.8	167	69.6	154
Mirzapur	57.7	90.5	75.3	59.4	75.2	46.5	6.0	100	94.3	94
Moradabad	56.9	85.4	65.2	64.0	73.9	49.9	9.4	185	81.5	167
Muzaffarnagar	63.6	88.4	71.4	83.4	70.4	63.7	5.8	208	80.8	196
Pilibhit	73.4	96.8	78.9	91.3	83.1	71.0	2.0	75	93.3	73
Pratapgarh	53.2	89.1	68.5	64.2	77.8	49.5	4.3	91	85.9	87
Rae Bareli	60.9	95.0	78.1	77.3	76.9	61.8	5.0	109	96.4	103
Rampur	63.9	98.3	74.2	89.0	78.0	68.3	1.7	103	92.0	101
Saharanpur	71.3	92.0	79.7	75.0	85.9	62.6	5.1	143	87.0	135
Sant Kabir Nagar	52.7	89.1	59.4	68.6	70.2	43.3	5.5	69	77.1	65
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	50.7	86.8	61.5	65.7	67.8	43.1	8.8	78	73.1	71
Shahjahanpur	70.9	90.6	79.5	79.1	76.2	65.3	4.4	116	91.6	111
Shrawasti	16.1	58.1	27.4	40.5	37.3	17.3	32.7	61	74.2	41
Siddharth Nagar	17.0	78.6	47.4	58.4	55.8	35.3	17.6	99	77.7	81
Sitapur	47.7	87.3	54.5	74.2	72.9	44.8	7.3	199	91.9	184
Sonbhadra	47.4	80.4	69.8	48.3	64.2	30.3	15.0	87	90.1	74
Sultanpur	50.0	87.8	60.8	58.6	74.5	48.9	12.2	127	91.4	111
Unnao	52.5	86.5	63.7	80.3	67.4	57.4	6.4	113	100.0	106
Varanasi	63.6	93.3	77.1	75.5	77.8	59.0	3.9	115	83.0	111
Uttar Pradesh	52.8	87.6	66.5	68.3	70.8	51.1	8.7	7,659	84.7	6,992

¹ Fully vaccinated with BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

² Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 54 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children	
Age in months									
<6	4.6	18.8	3,566	80.4	7.0	166	70.9	671	
6-11	6.8	28.2	4,099	77.7	14.2	277	75.7	1,156	
12-23	5.9	25.8	7,659	79.8	15.3	453	73.4	1,979	
24-35	4.5	20.1	7,596	75.6	15.0	340	70.0	1,524	
36-47	4.1	16.1	7,964	75.2	16.2	327	69.5	1,280	
48-59	3.0	12.6	7,691	69.1	15.2	232	69.9	967	
Sex									
Male	5.0	20.8	20,273	79.8	14.4	1,014	73.4	4,214	
Female	4.3	18.4	18,303	72.3	14.6	781	69.6	3,363	
Residence									
Urban	3.7	19.2	8,072	80.2	17.6	301	77.7	1,551	
Rural	4.9	19.8	30,505	75.8	13.8	1,494	70.2	6,026	
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	4.4	18.6	16,650	72.6	15.7	734	67.3	3,098	
<5 years complete	6.2	25.3	1,404	73.7	19.8	87	69.8	355	
5-9 years complete	4.9	19.8	10,969	77.5	12.0	543	74.2	2,173	
10-11 years complete	4.1	19.9	2,491	83.2	25.2	101	75.1	496	
12 or more years complete	4.7	20.6	7,062	82.4	11.0	331	76.9	1,454	
Religion									
Hindu	4.6	19.0	30,446	76.5	13.4	1,404	72.0	5,775	
Muslim	4.8	22.1	8,051	76.5	18.3	390	70.6	1,783	
Sikh	3.8	27.4	46	*	*	2	*	12	
Other	(0.0)	(20.4)	34	*	*	0	*	7	

Continued...

Table 54 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever—Continued

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children	
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	4.8	18.8	9,706	77.5	12.8	461	71.1	1,821	
Scheduled tribe	2.9	15.5	616	*	*	18	67.6	95	
Other backward class	4.8	20.1	21,182	75.9	15.0	1,015	71.4	4,256	
Other	4.3	19.9	6,974	77.8	15.5	299	74.4	1,385	
Don't know	2.9	19.7	98	*	*	3	*	19	
Total	4.7	19.6	38,576	76.5	14.5	1,795	71.7	7,577	

¹ Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing or difficulty breathing which was chest related)

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent-age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percent-age of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments					Number of children with diarrhoea	
				Percent-age given a fluid from ORS packets	Percent-age given either ORS or gruel	Percent-age given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percent-age given antibiotic drug	Percent-age given other drug ²	Percent-age given zinc supplements	Percent-age given intravenous solution	Percent-age given home remedy/herbal/other	Percent-age not receiving any treatment		
Age in months															
<6	20.3	3,566	67.9	23.8	8.5	26.6	3.8	29.6	18.0	19.7	9.3	0.3	28.3	24.8	723
6-11	26.2	4,099	72.6	40.6	18.4	44.8	4.6	46.9	20.5	23.6	14.2	0.2	23.7	15.8	1,073
12-23	21.6	7,659	69.5	42.0	22.7	48.7	5.8	51.7	22.1	22.7	13.5	0.5	23.8	15.2	1,655
24-35	14.3	7,596	66.0	38.0	19.6	44.6	4.8	47.5	21.2	25.8	12.1	0.3	16.6	18.4	1,085
36-47	9.1	7,964	59.6	38.0	21.3	46.4	8.0	49.9	22.3	22.7	12.6	0.3	13.8	18.8	727
48-59	6.6	7,691	54.5	38.8	23.8	46.5	5.3	49.1	19.2	26.0	11.7	0.4	16.2	19.8	508
Sex															
Male	15.6	20,273	68.9	39.7	20.0	45.5	5.1	48.2	20.9	23.0	13.2	0.4	21.7	17.0	3,158
Female	14.3	18,303	64.0	35.8	18.9	42.0	5.7	45.1	20.9	23.8	11.8	0.3	20.2	19.1	2,613
Residence															
Urban	14.2	8,072	72.7	47.4	22.4	54.4	5.9	56.7	23.9	24.2	15.8	0.4	20.9	12.5	1,149
Rural	15.2	30,505	65.2	35.6	18.7	41.3	5.3	44.4	20.1	23.2	11.8	0.3	21.1	19.3	4,622
Mother's schooling															
No schooling	14.2	16,650	62.6	34.6	17.0	40.2	4.5	42.5	20.7	25.8	10.4	0.5	17.1	20.3	2,360
<5 years complete	20.6	1,404	64.6	35.9	17.6	41.5	4.7	45.1	26.1	21.5	12.3	0.0	17.8	18.0	289
5-9 years complete	15.1	10,969	66.9	37.9	19.3	43.9	6.6	47.4	19.9	23.9	12.7	0.2	22.6	17.8	1,659
10-11 years complete	15.1	2,491	69.6	35.4	19.9	43.2	5.9	47.1	17.8	19.3	14.2	0.2	27.4	19.3	377
12 or more years complete	15.4	7,062	74.6	46.5	25.5	53.2	5.5	55.7	22.5	19.3	16.7	0.4	26.0	12.6	1,085

Continued...

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percent- age taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments					Percent- age not receiving any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
				Percent- age given a fluid from ORS packets	Percent- age given either ORS or gruel	Percent- age given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percent- age given antibiotic drug	Percent- age given other drug ²	Percent- age given zinc supplements	Percent- age given intravenous solution	Percent- age given home remedy/herbal/ other			
Religion															
Hindu	14.4	30,446	66.7	37.5	19.6	43.3	5.5	46.1	20.9	22.6	13.0	0.4	21.3	18.8	4,381
Muslim	17.1	8,051	66.3	39.4	18.9	46.1	5.1	49.1	21.0	25.6	11.1	0.2	20.2	15.5	1,375
Sikh	25.2	46	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Other	(10.5)	34	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	14.4	9,706	65.3	37.0	19.2	42.7	7.1	46.3	20.4	22.8	11.1	0.2	22.1	18.1	1,401
Scheduled tribe	15.0	616	46.1	24.2	13.2	31.2	1.5	31.2	13.8	11.3	9.6	0.0	8.6	47.7	92
Other backward class	15.2	21,182	67.6	37.6	20.2	44.1	4.9	46.8	21.6	24.1	13.3	0.4	20.8	17.1	3,225
Other	14.9	6,974	67.8	41.3	18.4	46.3	4.9	49.1	19.8	23.3	12.5	0.2	21.7	17.4	1,039
Don't know	14.1	98	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Total	15.0	38,576	66.6	37.9	19.5	43.9	5.4	46.8	20.9	23.4	12.6	0.3	21.1	18.0	5,771

Note: ORT includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids.

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

² Includes antimotility drugs, other drugs, and unknown drugs

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 5.6 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea				
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less					Never gave food	Don't know		
																	None	
Age in months																		
<6	3.8	36.7	31.4	18.5	9.0	0.6	100.0	1.7	19.3	22.1	14.8	2.4	37.8	1.7	100.0	1.6	14.1	723
6-11	4.6	34.6	34.0	21.9	4.7	0.2	100.0	2.9	23.0	27.7	18.7	2.3	25.0	0.6	100.0	2.2	25.6	1,073
12-23	5.8	32.3	36.6	21.0	3.4	0.8	100.0	4.1	27.8	33.9	20.5	2.7	10.1	0.9	100.0	3.7	33.3	1,655
24-35	4.8	32.2	36.4	20.1	6.2	0.2	100.0	5.4	29.2	37.4	21.2	1.5	5.1	0.3	100.0	4.4	32.3	1,085
36-47	8.0	31.0	34.7	19.5	6.2	0.6	100.0	5.1	31.3	37.1	20.1	3.5	2.4	0.4	100.0	6.4	35.6	727
48-59	5.3	33.2	35.0	19.0	6.7	0.8	100.0	5.2	32.9	36.9	18.8	2.6	3.0	0.6	100.0	4.8	35.7	508
Sex																		
Male	5.1	31.9	36.2	20.9	5.3	0.6	100.0	3.7	25.9	33.1	20.1	2.3	13.9	0.9	100.0	3.6	30.3	3,158
Female	5.7	34.7	33.7	19.6	5.8	0.5	100.0	4.4	28.3	32.0	18.4	2.6	13.8	0.5	100.0	3.9	29.1	2,613
Residence																		
Urban	5.9	33.4	37.7	18.9	4.0	0.0	100.0	4.1	26.4	34.8	19.2	2.6	12.5	0.3	100.0	4.2	36.7	1,149
Rural	5.3	33.1	34.4	20.7	5.9	0.7	100.0	4.0	27.1	32.0	19.4	2.4	14.1	0.9	100.0	3.6	28.0	4,622
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	4.5	36.7	33.6	19.1	5.5	0.6	100.0	3.6	30.1	31.5	18.6	2.3	13.1	0.8	100.0	2.9	27.1	2,360
<5 years complete	4.7	31.0	39.2	16.5	6.8	1.8	100.0	5.1	26.7	35.3	18.0	1.3	12.1	1.5	100.0	4.2	30.5	289
5-9 years complete	6.6	30.7	35.4	21.9	4.9	0.5	100.0	4.9	25.1	33.9	19.8	2.6	12.9	0.8	100.0	5.2	30.3	1,659
10-11 years complete	5.9	34.4	36.7	16.7	6.3	0.0	100.0	3.5	27.1	31.5	18.1	4.1	15.1	0.7	100.0	3.9	30.6	377
12 or more years complete	5.5	29.4	36.1	22.9	5.8	0.3	100.0	3.3	23.2	32.7	21.1	2.5	16.8	0.3	100.0	3.3	34.3	1,085
Religion																		
Hindu	5.5	32.6	34.6	21.2	5.5	0.6	100.0	4.1	26.7	32.0	20.3	2.4	13.8	0.8	100.0	3.6	29.0	4,381
Muslim	5.1	35.1	36.5	17.2	5.7	0.4	100.0	3.9	27.9	34.7	16.2	2.7	13.9	0.6	100.0	4.1	32.6	1,375
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	7.1	34.0	33.2	21.0	4.3	0.5	100.0	5.9	27.3	31.8	18.8	2.0	13.5	0.8	100.0	5.1	30.7	1,401
Scheduled tribe	1.5	38.3	27.3	27.1	4.3	1.5	100.0	2.3	40.7	22.9	23.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	100.0	1.5	18.0	92
Other backward class	4.9	33.1	35.1	19.9	6.3	0.6	100.0	3.6	27.3	32.8	19.4	2.5	13.7	0.9	100.0	3.4	29.8	3,225
Other	4.9	31.5	38.5	20.0	4.7	0.3	100.0	3.1	24.3	34.5	19.4	3.2	15.1	0.4	100.0	3.1	29.9	1,039
Total	5.4	33.2	35.1	20.3	5.5	0.5	100.0	4.0	27.0	32.6	19.4	2.5	13.8	0.7	100.0	3.7	29.8	5,771

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Total includes Sikh children, children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt packet (ORS) and/or gruel and/or increased fluids

¹ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode

Table 57 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	74.7	22,015	73.4	450
20-24	82.8	18,542	82.1	7,490
25-34	81.9	27,321	81.4	16,719
35-49	76.0	29,783	72.5	3,962
Residence				
Urban	88.7	25,751	90.5	6,191
Rural	75.0	71,910	77.4	22,430
Schooling				
No schooling	68.8	34,861	70.2	11,958
<5 years complete	71.7	2,972	78.2	989
5-9 years complete	79.0	27,707	83.6	8,066
10-11 years complete	84.5	9,995	89.0	1,878
12 or more years complete	92.1	22,126	94.1	5,731
Religion				
Hindu	78.2	78,325	79.9	22,789
Muslim	80.2	18,991	81.3	5,765
Sikh	92.9	206	(91.2)	39
Other	91.7	138	(98.2)	28
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	75.0	22,029	77.4	7,088
Scheduled tribe	66.4	1,157	64.8	455
Other backward class	77.4	52,940	79.6	15,643
Other	86.4	21,353	87.4	5,374
Don't know	58.7	182	(61.3)	62
Total	78.6	97,661	80.2	28,622

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age six years who received any service and received specific services from an anganwadi centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC		
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Age in months										
<12	46.0	33.9	39.0	23.1	7,665	na	na	22.1	7,665	48.3
12-23	49.5	38.7	42.1	25.1	7,659	na	na	28.3	7,659	50.3
24-35	42.1	33.3	30.9	21.4	7,596	na	na	23.9	7,596	48.5
36-47	36.9	28.7	24.2	18.0	7,964	19.0	7,964	21.0	7,964	49.2
48-59	31.3	23.7	20.4	15.6	7,691	19.1	7,691	17.6	7,691	46.6
60-71	27.4	20.5	17.8	13.4	7,937	17.3	7,937	na	na	na
0-35	45.9	35.3	37.4	23.2	22,921	na	na	24.8	22,921	49.1
36-71	31.9	24.3	20.8	15.7	23,593	18.5	23,593	na	na	na
Sex										
Male	38.6	29.5	29.0	19.5	24,438	17.7	12,377	22.6	20,273	48.4
Female	39.0	30.1	28.9	19.3	22,075	19.3	11,215	22.5	18,303	49.1
Residence										
Urban	23.3	13.8	18.6	10.9	9,745	9.4	4,922	13.0	8,072	55.1
Rural	42.9	34.0	31.7	21.6	36,769	20.9	18,671	25.1	30,505	47.9
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	38.2	29.7	27.3	19.1	20,771	18.8	11,573	21.8	16,650	46.4
<5 years complete	40.3	32.3	30.6	20.8	1,688	19.2	881	24.6	1,404	46.0
5-9 years complete	42.0	32.5	32.1	21.2	13,026	19.8	6,301	25.1	10,969	49.8
10-11 years complete	40.8	30.1	31.7	19.3	2,901	19.6	1,288	23.5	2,491	48.5
12 or more years complete	34.1	24.7	26.7	17.1	8,128	14.4	3,549	19.6	7,062	53.5

Continued...

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Percentage of children under age six years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	
Religion										Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Hindu	40.4	31.5	30.2	20.4	36,727	19.8	18,667	23.6	30,446	48.4
Muslim	32.6	23.1	24.4	15.5	9,687	13.6	4,875	18.6	8,051	50.2
Sikh	44.6	26.1	32.4	14.3	53	(15.0)	25	20.6	46	*
Other	24.4	14.6	18.1	20.8	47	(14.7)	25	(20.8)	34	*
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	45.4	36.7	33.7	23.2	11,689	23.1	5,931	27.5	9,706	46.8
Scheduled tribe	31.7	26.2	23.4	15.7	735	15.6	359	15.7	616	42.8
Other backward class	38.2	29.0	28.4	18.9	25,518	17.9	13,016	21.8	21,182	48.6
Other	32.0	22.7	24.8	15.9	8,449	14.0	4,218	18.8	6,974	53.9
Don't know	32.1	30.7	7.3	12.6	123	17.5	69	17.4	98	*
Total	38.8	29.7	29.0	19.4	46,513	18.5	23,593	22.6	38,576	48.8

na = Not applicable

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

¹ AWC benefits for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and preschool schooling

² Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 59 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Percentage of children under age six years whose mothers received specific benefits from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	20.1	15.1	13.7	9.4	9,745	15.3	12.1	9.1	7.1	9,732
Rural	43.9	39.6	27.1	18.4	36,769	35.5	33.6	17.9	14.4	36,725
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	38.8	34.5	23.7	15.9	20,771	30.9	29.3	15.2	12.5	20,753
<5 years complete	41.4	37.6	24.7	17.1	1,688	34.7	32.4	16.7	13.5	1,684
5-9 years complete	43.4	38.5	27.5	18.8	13,026	34.8	32.3	17.9	14.2	13,003
10-11 years complete	38.3	33.2	23.6	16.0	2,901	31.7	29.0	16.3	13.3	2,897
12 or more years complete	31.8	27.6	21.1	14.7	8,128	25.8	23.0	14.8	11.5	8,120
Religion										
Hindu	40.9	36.7	25.3	17.2	36,727	33.1	31.0	17.0	13.5	36,678
Muslim	31.5	26.2	20.6	14.1	9,687	24.5	22.2	12.4	10.7	9,680
Sikh	31.7	29.9	18.7	7.7	53	27.2	24.0	10.5	9.9	53
Other	36.4	18.8	31.3	26.4	47	33.3	15.3	28.8	30.8	47
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	46.9	43.6	28.3	19.5	11,689	38.6	36.9	19.3	15.3	11,663
Scheduled tribe	32.9	30.2	16.9	10.9	735	26.1	24.8	12.8	7.8	735
Other backward class	38.1	33.4	24.0	16.3	25,518	30.7	28.5	15.5	12.7	25,494
Other	30.9	25.3	20.5	13.8	8,449	23.6	20.7	13.3	10.6	8,443
Don't know	35.8	33.4	8.2	7.8	123	26.2	26.0	8.3	8.6	123
Total	38.9	34.5	24.3	16.5	46,513	31.3	29.1	16.0	12.9	46,458

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

¹ Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis and food given in the form of take home rations

² Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first six months of breastfeeding

Table 60 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)		
Age in months													
<6	9.3	21.1	-0.7	14.0	30.9	4.6	-1.2	11.2	29.6	0.7	-1.4	3,181	
6-8	10.0	22.3	-0.8	11.7	28.8	2.3	-1.2	10.6	31.5	0.5	-1.5	2,045	
9-11	13.4	29.0	-1.2	10.6	27.8	2.4	-1.2	11.3	35.5	0.3	-1.5	1,821	
12-17	18.7	43.8	-1.7	6.7	21.7	1.3	-1.1	11.6	37.0	0.4	-1.6	3,595	
18-23	28.9	56.7	-2.2	5.8	18.8	0.9	-1.0	14.1	43.1	0.2	-1.8	3,801	
24-35	25.1	54.1	-2.1	4.8	15.1	1.1	-0.9	13.5	42.0	0.2	-1.8	7,319	
36-47	23.9	52.8	-2.1	3.8	13.3	1.1	-0.9	12.8	41.6	0.2	-1.8	7,867	
48-59	21.8	49.0	-2.0	3.1	12.3	1.0	-0.9	10.7	41.4	0.1	-1.8	7,531	
Sex													
Male	21.6	46.3	-1.8	6.6	19.1	1.5	-1.0	12.3	39.4	0.2	-1.7	19,505	
Female	20.8	46.2	-1.8	5.4	16.6	1.5	-0.9	12.1	39.6	0.2	-1.7	17,655	
Birth interval in months³													
First birth ⁴	16.2	40.3	-1.6	6.1	18.3	1.5	-1.0	9.7	35.3	0.3	-1.6	10,931	
<24	26.6	53.3	-2.1	5.8	17.1	1.0	-1.0	15.0	45.3	0.1	-1.9	7,126	
24-47	23.3	49.0	-1.9	6.2	18.0	1.5	-1.0	13.6	41.2	0.3	-1.8	12,687	
48+	19.0	42.4	-1.6	5.6	17.9	2.0	-0.9	10.6	36.2	0.2	-1.6	5,176	
Birth order³													
1	16.2	40.3	-1.6	6.1	18.2	1.6	-1.0	9.7	35.2	0.3	-1.6	10,885	
2-3	20.2	45.1	-1.8	5.6	17.1	1.7	-1.0	11.5	38.3	0.3	-1.7	16,163	
4-5	27.8	54.3	-2.1	6.4	19.0	1.1	-1.0	16.0	45.8	0.2	-1.9	6,127	
6+	31.7	58.7	-2.2	7.1	19.2	1.0	-1.0	18.7	49.5	0.1	-2.0	2,746	
Size at birth³													
Very small	28.4	55.4	-2.2	8.0	24.8	1.4	-1.2	22.6	53.5	0.4	-2.1	1,535	
Small	24.5	53.2	-2.0	6.3	20.3	1.4	-1.1	16.6	48.0	0.2	-1.9	3,790	
Average or larger	20.3	44.8	-1.7	5.8	17.2	1.5	-0.9	11.1	37.5	0.2	-1.7	30,170	
Don't know	28.2	53.4	-2.1	8.5	22.8	1.4	-1.2	19.6	50.5	0.0	-2.0	425	

Continued...

Table 60. Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)		
Residence													
Urban	15.4	37.9	-1.5	6.6	18.0	1.8	-1.0	10.2	33.7	0.5	-1.5	7,768	
Rural	22.7	48.5	-1.9	5.8	17.8	1.4	-1.0	12.7	41.0	0.2	-1.8	29,392	
Mother's schooling⁵													
No schooling	28.2	55.1	-2.1	5.9	18.0	1.4	-1.0	15.7	46.4	0.1	-1.9	15,743	
<5 years complete	24.6	52.2	-2.0	5.9	17.4	1.0	-1.0	13.7	43.9	0.0	-1.8	1,331	
5-9 years complete	19.0	45.6	-1.8	6.1	18.6	1.2	-1.0	11.7	39.3	0.2	-1.7	10,423	
10-11 years complete	13.5	36.8	-1.5	5.3	15.8	2.1	-0.9	7.7	30.0	0.4	-1.5	2,358	
12 or more years complete	10.2	28.7	-1.1	6.3	17.8	2.0	-0.9	6.2	26.0	0.6	-1.3	6,586	
Religion													
Hindu	21.2	46.2	-1.8	6.1	18.0	1.5	-1.0	12.1	39.5	0.2	-1.7	29,134	
Muslim	21.2	46.5	-1.8	5.6	17.5	1.4	-1.0	12.5	39.7	0.2	-1.7	7,917	
Sikh	8.0	16.5	-0.9	5.1	10.0	5.2	-0.6	6.5	13.2	2.0	-1.0	51	
Other	16.4	45.1	-1.6	3.2	16.0	1.2	-1.0	13.5	35.5	0.0	-1.6	58	
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	25.0	52.3	-2.0	6.6	18.6	1.2	-1.0	14.1	44.4	0.1	-1.9	9,413	
Scheduled tribe	26.2	50.9	-1.9	7.6	22.3	1.5	-1.1	14.6	46.0	0.0	-1.9	580	
Other backward class	21.1	46.5	-1.8	5.8	18.0	1.5	-1.0	12.4	40.2	0.2	-1.7	20,226	
Other	15.7	36.7	-1.5	5.4	16.2	1.9	-0.9	8.7	30.0	0.5	-1.4	6,848	
Don't know	30.3	58.0	-2.1	7.2	16.2	1.3	-0.7	16.4	29.7	0.0	-1.7	92	

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)		
Mother's interview status													
Interviewed	21.2	46.3	-1.8	6.0	17.9	1.5	-1.0	12.2	39.5	0.2	-1.7	35,921	
Not interviewed but in the household	27.5	50.8	-1.9	5.9	19.9	0.9	-0.9	15.3	43.3	0.4	-1.7	523	
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁶	17.2	42.5	-1.6	4.9	14.7	1.5	-0.9	8.8	35.7	0.4	-1.5	717	
Mother's nutritional status⁷													
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	26.7	54.2	-2.1	7.2	22.0	0.9	-1.2	17.7	50.4	0.1	-2.0	8,493	
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	21.0	45.8	-1.8	6.1	17.8	1.7	-1.0	11.6	38.5	0.2	-1.7	22,672	
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	12.7	34.9	-1.4	3.3	11.2	1.8	-0.7	5.8	25.3	0.4	-1.3	4,914	
Missing	24.6	48.1	-1.9	7.8	19.0	1.1	-0.9	15.8	41.2	0.4	-1.7	306	
Child's living arrangements													
Living with both parents	21.8	47.1	-1.8	6.0	18.1	1.4	-1.0	12.6	40.5	0.2	-1.7	28,689	
Living with one or neither parent	19.1	43.4	-1.7	5.9	17.2	1.8	-0.9	10.8	36.1	0.3	-1.6	8,471	
Total	21.2	46.2	-1.8	6.0	17.9	1.5	-1.0	12.2	39.5	0.2	-1.7	37,160	
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	32.4	56.8	-2.2	5.1	14.8	1.2	-0.8	16.4	42.4	0.1	-1.8	5,684	

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used 1977 NCHS/CDC/WHO Reference. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Total includes children whose mothers did not report their schooling, who are not shown separately.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Standards population median

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

⁴ First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval

⁵ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

⁶ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁷ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 70.

Table 61 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed, and the percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and one day of birth, and among last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past two years:			Number of last-born children	Among last-born children born in the past two years who were ever breastfed:	
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth ¹	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth ²		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	95.0	21.5	64.9	3,190	47.9	3,032
Rural	94.5	26.4	68.1	12,355	39.8	11,679
Sex						
Male	94.4	25.4	67.4	8,231	40.8	7,767
Female	94.9	25.5	67.5	7,314	42.1	6,943
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	94.2	25.8	65.6	6,111	42.1	5,754
<5 years complete	95.5	20.7	68.0	533	47.3	509
5-9 years complete	94.7	26.2	68.8	4,583	40.3	4,340
10-11 years complete	95.7	25.0	69.2	1,077	38.1	1,031
12 or more years complete	94.9	24.6	68.4	3,241	42.1	3,076
Religion						
Hindu	94.5	25.9	68.1	12,293	40.0	11,621
Muslim	95.0	23.4	65.1	3,222	46.9	3,062
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	94.2	26.8	69.4	3,976	37.5	3,744
Scheduled tribe	95.0	22.9	71.9	257	24.3	244
Other backward class	94.8	25.5	66.5	8,437	43.4	7,999
Other	94.7	23.3	67.4	2,841	42.8	2,690
Don't know	(100.0)	(23.7)	(56.2)	33	(39.2)	33
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ⁴	94.6	26.9	70.6	11,592	38.2	10,964
Dai (TBA)	95.0	20.6	57.6	2,027	53.6	1,925
Other/no one	94.6	21.3	58.9	1,926	48.1	1,822
Place of delivery						
Health facility	94.6	27.3	71.4	11,247	37.2	10,637
At home	94.8	20.5	57.2	4,250	52.6	4,031
Other	90.2	13.1	60.1	47	(46.5)	43
Total	94.6	25.4	67.5	15,544	41.5	14,710

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the past two years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes Sikh children and children belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding immediately after birth

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

³ Children given something other than breastmilk during the first three days of life

⁴ Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 62 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under two years living with the mother by breastfeeding status, percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under two years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:							Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under two years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under two years
	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods						
<2	4.3	63.4	16.8	0.3	11.3	4.0	100.0	95.7	860	9.2	866	
2-3	4.7	40.8	28.0	1.1	20.4	4.9	100.0	95.3	1,303	21.4	1,310	
4-5	4.9	29.4	31.0	1.4	23.2	10.0	100.0	95.1	1,380	26.7	1,390	
6-8	8.1	15.6	22.0	1.8	20.1	32.4	100.0	91.9	2,177	30.3	2,196	
9-11	11.6	7.0	14.1	1.2	12.5	53.7	100.0	88.4	1,887	35.0	1,903	
12-17	17.1	4.1	5.4	1.4	5.1	66.8	100.0	82.9	3,635	30.8	3,744	
18-23	25.1	1.8	2.5	0.8	3.9	66.0	100.0	74.9	3,504	29.0	3,915	
<4	4.5	49.8	23.5	0.8	16.8	4.6	100.0	95.5	2,163	16.6	2,176	
<6	4.7	41.9	26.5	1.0	19.3	6.7	100.0	95.3	3,543	20.5	3,566	
6-9	8.7	13.5	20.2	1.8	19.3	36.4	100.0	91.3	2,871	31.1	2,899	
12-15	17.1	4.5	6.1	1.6	5.3	65.4	100.0	82.9	2,397	31.2	2,447	
12-23	21.1	3.0	4.0	1.1	4.5	66.4	100.0	78.9	7,140	29.9	7,659	
20-23	26.8	1.9	2.3	0.6	3.6	64.8	100.0	73.2	2,124	28.4	2,429	

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids/juice, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus children who receive breastmilk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

Table 63 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹										Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predominant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency ⁴	Number of children	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ⁵	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children		
Age in months																				
6-8	na	na	na	2,341	2.4	27.6	2.0	2,001	72.2	7.2	63.9	1.4	193	97.6	2.9	30.8	1.9	2,194		
9-11	na	na	na	2,025	5.7	23.8	3.0	1,669	77.3	10.1	65.0	3.1	222	97.3	6.2	28.6	3.0	1,890		
12-17	na	na	na	3,837	11.6	32.1	6.4	3,014	79.8	17.8	76.2	5.2	615	96.6	12.7	39.6	6.2	3,628		
18-23	na	na	na	3,594	15.9	37.6	8.0	2,623	76.3	21.7	75.3	6.8	845	94.2	17.3	46.8	7.7	3,468		
Sex																				
Male	31.3	1.6	5.0	11,283	9.8	31.2	5.5	5,031	78.2	17.8	74.0	5.1	947	96.5	11.1	38.0	5.4	5,978		
Female	27.7	1.6	5.3	9,721	9.7	31.1	5.0	4,276	75.7	17.6	72.5	5.5	950	95.6	11.2	38.7	5.1	5,226		
Residence																				
Urban	24.2	1.1	4.2	4,424	11.0	33.0	6.2	1,787	81.0	20.7	77.8	7.6	579	95.3	13.3	44.0	6.5	2,366		
Rural	31.8	1.7	5.4	16,581	9.5	30.8	5.1	7,520	75.2	16.4	71.2	4.3	1,319	96.3	10.5	36.8	5.0	8,839		
Mother's schooling																				
No schooling	30.6	1.7	5.4	8,431	8.7	30.2	4.7	3,786	68.8	17.7	64.9	5.2	657	95.4	10.1	35.3	4.7	4,443		
<5 years complete	33.4	a	4.3	727	6.9	28.3	3.6	335	73.4	5.1	70.5	3.8	63	95.8	6.7	35.0	3.6	398		
5-9 years complete	30.9	1.6	5.3	6,099	10.7	32.6	6.1	2,714	77.7	15.0	75.0	4.3	540	96.3	11.4	39.6	5.8	3,255		
10-11 years complete	29.7	1.9	5.2	1,463	10.8	33.2	6.2	627	83.7	23.7	80.1	9.3	151	96.8	13.3	42.3	6.8	778		
12 or more years complete	29.2	1.6	4.7	4,286	10.8	31.1	5.5	1,844	85.6	20.5	80.7	5.5	485	97.0	12.8	41.4	5.5	2,330		
Religion																				
Hindu	33.0	1.8	5.2	16,626	9.4	31.0	5.1	7,466	78.5	17.0	74.0	4.3	1,380	96.6	10.6	37.7	4.9	8,846		
Muslim	23.2	0.9	5.0	4,332	11.5	31.9	6.3	1,829	72.9	19.4	71.1	8.1	511	94.1	13.2	40.4	6.7	2,339		

Continued...

Table 63 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (YCF) practices—Continued

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹																	
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predominant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency ⁵	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ⁵	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 YCF practices ⁶	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	With 3 YCF practices ⁶	Number of children		
	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:										Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:							
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	≥36.0	1.8	5.7	5,245	8.3	30.3	4.4	2,457	73.7	17.5	69.5	4.3	369	96.6	9.5	35.4	4.4	2,826
Scheduled tribe	≥36.0	3.3	8.5	350	7.9	17.5	4.7	164	*	*	*	*	28	94.4	11.0	26.0	4.0	192
Other backward class	29.0	1.6	5.2	11,476	10.2	31.3	5.5	5,072	76.3	17.1	72.5	5.4	1,035	96.0	11.4	38.3	5.5	6,108
Other	26.7	1.0	4.1	3,886	10.7	33.5	6.0	1,590	81.9	18.6	77.7	6.1	466	95.9	12.5	43.5	6.0	2,055
Total	30.1	1.6	5.2	21,005	9.8	31.2	5.3	9,307	77.0	17.7	73.2	5.3	1,898	96.1	11.1	38.3	5.3	11,204

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

a = Omitted because the smoothed percentage is below 50% in the first age cell (<2 months) and therefore the median cannot be calculated

na = Not applicable

¹ Median durations are based on the distributions at the time of the survey of the proportion of births by months since birth. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey. It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

² Either exclusively breastfed or received breastmilk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only

³ Food groups are: a. infant formula, milk other than breastmilk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; g. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts; h. foods made with oil, fat, ghee, or butter

⁴ Receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months

⁵ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁶ Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three infant and Young Child Feeding Practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group

⁷ Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁸ Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 4 and 6.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 64 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

Among last-born children in the past 2 years, percentage breastfed within one hour of birth, percentage of youngest children under age 6 months living with the mother who are exclusively breastfed, and percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Among last-born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months		Height-for-age ²	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth	Number of children	exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	
Agra	19.8	358	46.1	78	44.7	14.9	34.8	862
Aligarh	27.4	308	26.2	64	49.1	14.6	38.1	795
Allahabad	35.9	440	(35.4)	82	43.8	20.0	43.3	1,057
Ambedkar Nagar	26.3	173	(17.3)	40	43.0	22.7	41.0	396
Auraiya	32.0	101	(41.7)	18	43.6	26.5	46.4	223
Azamgarh	24.0	295	(43.9)	76	40.0	16.9	33.0	716
Baghpat	30.0	100	(31.2)	23	35.8	14.9	33.3	248
Bahraich	25.4	370	53.0	80	65.1	13.7	44.0	799
Ballia	23.2	254	46.5	68	39.6	14.1	31.1	600
Balrampur	29.0	208	68.6	59	62.8	10.3	43.5	444
Banda	39.6	97	(24.9)	22	46.6	17.9	41.5	213
Bara Banki	37.4	238	(60.9)	56	51.5	12.2	40.2	559
Bareilly	19.1	313	36.1	68	45.6	18.8	42.0	863
Basti	24.7	205	68.4	55	48.9	14.1	33.3	517
Bijnor	12.7	284	(39.8)	63	42.6	22.4	41.8	711
Budaun	20.0	371	33.5	86	55.1	20.1	53.6	870
Bulandshahr	21.5	305	26.6	77	43.2	16.0	33.8	748
Chandauli	26.2	185	55.5	47	43.3	17.8	34.8	426
Chitrakoot	35.4	92	(46.8)	15	50.9	33.3	52.5	207
Deoria	22.3	213	(60.3)	44	41.2	14.1	31.5	545
Etah	23.1	147	(47.7)	33	51.0	9.6	32.2	351
Etawah	15.8	122	71.1	34	53.2	11.4	32.6	285
Faizabad	28.5	167	(25.0)	40	49.9	19.3	44.9	419
Farrukhabad	22.6	153	(56.4)	37	49.1	8.4	31.4	380
Fatehpur	23.6	149	(46.6)	32	52.4	14.9	40.4	340
Firozabad	17.9	193	44.4	46	44.0	11.6	27.9	470
Gautam Buddha Nagar	15.4	174	30.4	35	32.2	16.2	28.4	437
Ghaziabad	19.5	380	22.8	79	34.7	13.9	29.6	979
Ghazipur	27.7	263	(25.3)	56	41.4	17.7	31.7	581
Gonda	15.5	298	48.0	80	56.9	9.8	38.6	669
Gorakhpur	39.6	309	(58.7)	75	42.1	19.9	35.2	727
Hamirpur	31.6	60	*	13	38.5	32.3	39.7	156
Hardoi	26.6	313	(51.3)	87	50.5	14.7	39.9	758
Jalaun	36.6	85	*	14	45.6	32.2	49.2	195
Jaunpur	26.3	333	(20.1)	66	48.0	27.3	52.7	752
Jhansi	35.4	115	(52.4)	21	36.1	27.2	39.5	269
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	29.6	157	19.1	43	44.7	22.8	42.4	384
Kannauj	28.8	130	55.0	37	50.4	12.2	32.9	324
Kanpur Dehat	34.9	118	(53.4)	26	45.9	15.4	36.1	299
Kanpur Nagar	34.8	273	(51.0)	37	43.6	24.1	41.8	642
Kanshiram Nagar	20.5	133	49.8	28	51.5	11.6	32.8	313

Continued...

Table 64 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district—Continued

Among last-born children in the past 2 years, percentage breastfed within one hour of birth, percentage of youngest children under age 6 months living with the mother who are exclusively breastfed, and percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Among last-born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹		Height-for-age ²	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth	Number of children	Percentage	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	
Kaushambi	31.9	118	(35.1)	22	50.1	29.9	52.8	285
Kheri	23.7	386	(62.1)	88	53.8	17.5	40.7	866
Kushinagar	26.1	320	66.3	91	45.0	14.6	35.1	784
Lalitpur	41.4	86	(71.2)	18	40.7	39.0	48.8	185
Lucknow	23.7	190	(47.0)	44	37.5	33.6	44.5	428
Mahamaya Nagar	17.0	121	(31.9)	27	44.2	9.7	31.7	295
Mahoba	46.6	56	(27.6)	17	44.6	23.9	47.7	141
Mahrajganj	35.4	225	68.8	58	53.2	12.5	37.1	566
Mainpuri	30.9	133	(59.4)	28	46.5	11.5	32.4	310
Mathura	23.9	221	43.2	57	40.8	12.9	27.7	546
Mau	23.3	158	(48.8)	31	40.9	19.7	35.1	391
Meerut	12.5	355	15.2	98	35.3	18.8	35.2	971
Mirzapur	28.7	201	(31.2)	35	49.1	20.8	46.5	443
Moradabad	17.4	384	22.8	96	45.1	16.4	43.2	965
Muzaffarnagar	18.9	357	(13.3)	68	40.8	18.8	36.8	817
Pilibhit	25.1	168	(22.2)	40	51.5	21.8	44.1	399
Pratapgarh	25.2	188	(24.5)	41	41.3	23.8	42.6	466
Rae Bareli	35.2	245	(47.4)	54	36.1	31.4	41.3	511
Rampur	24.5	191	(15.0)	36	46.0	20.8	44.4	476
Saharanpur	22.0	270	23.3	57	36.9	18.5	36.1	700
Sant Kabir Nagar	29.6	138	(55.8)	30	50.4	10.9	36.5	348
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	18.3	145	(25.5)	27	51.4	21.5	49.1	341
Shahjahanpur	13.6	261	(28.0)	66	49.3	23.6	54.3	666
Shrawasti	17.5	130	55.8	31	63.5	10.1	39.2	254
Siddharth Nagar	20.0	217	65.3	58	57.9	13.7	43.5	521
Sitapur	34.9	391	(62.7)	81	56.4	14.0	48.6	852
Sonbhadra	33.0	161	(49.0)	36	45.8	22.5	46.4	374
Sultanpur	35.7	258	(20.6)	69	45.9	19.1	39.8	564
Unnao	32.1	250	(59.7)	55	46.5	13.1	34.3	582
Varanasi	19.4	237	23.5	47	44.7	25.3	45.4	583
Uttar Pradesh	25.4	15,544	41.9	3,543	46.2	17.9	39.5	37,160

¹ Based on the youngest child living with the mother

² Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children.

³ Based on the WHO Growth Standards population median

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16 and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	
Age in months					
6-11	27.0	42.3	2.1	71.4	3,689
12-23	24.0	48.5	4.6	77.1	7,569
24-35	27.1	39.2	3.1	69.4	7,511
36-47	28.1	26.7	1.3	56.2	7,947
48-59	26.1	19.6	0.7	46.4	7,640
Sex					
Male	25.9	34.8	2.5	63.2	18,169
Female	27.0	33.9	2.2	63.1	16,188
Birth order¹					
1	26.4	32.1	2.3	60.7	9,953
2-3	26.8	35.0	2.4	64.2	14,843
4-5	25.7	36.9	2.4	65.1	5,704
6+	25.9	36.1	2.8	64.9	2,622
Residence					
Urban	25.6	36.0	3.3	65.0	7,215
Rural	26.6	33.9	2.1	62.7	27,142
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	26.8	36.4	2.5	65.6	14,827
<5 years complete	25.9	34.4	3.0	63.4	1,240
5-9 years complete	26.4	34.2	2.6	63.2	9,499
10-11 years complete	26.2	33.7	2.1	62.0	2,140
12 or more years complete	25.7	30.2	1.9	57.8	5,935
Religion					
Hindu	26.5	33.1	2.2	61.8	27,005
Muslim	26.3	39.1	3.0	68.4	7,257
Sikh	30.2	33.1	4.9	68.2	45
Other	10.2	29.7	1.3	41.1	51
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	26.8	34.2	2.4	63.4	8,727
Scheduled tribe	25.8	38.9	0.9	65.7	538
Other backward class	26.8	33.8	2.3	62.9	18,744
Other	24.5	36.0	2.7	63.3	6,267
Don't know	26.4	29.9	7.2	63.5	81

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16 and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	26.4	34.5	2.4	63.4	33,123
Not interviewed but in the household	25.4	29.5	2.5	57.5	520
Not interviewed, and not in the household ³	26.0	30.7	1.3	58.0	714
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	26.4	34.1	2.4	62.9	26,683
Living with one or neither parent	26.5	35.2	2.2	63.9	7,674
Mother's anaemia status⁴					
Not anaemic	25.8	27.7	1.6	55.1	14,442
Mildly anaemic	27.6	36.7	2.3	66.5	13,316
Moderately/severely anaemic	25.2	46.8	4.7	76.7	5,554
Total	26.4	34.4	2.4	63.2	34,357
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	25.4	45.0	3.6	73.9	4,896

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes children whose mothers did not report their schooling, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

² For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁴ Mildly anaemic is classified as 10.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <10.0 g/dl. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known.

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed iron rich in foods in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage iron supplements given in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	
Age in months											
6-8	na	na	na	na	na	12.9	8.7	2,196	92.1	2,236	
9-11	21.1	2.1	1,887	43.1	1,903	14.7	10.8	1,903	94.0	1,981	
12-17	37.7	6.4	3,635	55.2	3,744	14.3	15.1	3,744	93.3	3,894	
18-23	47.4	8.1	3,504	46.0	3,915	13.4	18.2	3,915	93.5	4,021	
24-35	na	na	na	39.5	7,596	13.2	18.4	7,596	93.3	7,851	
36-47	na	na	na	35.7	7,964	12.9	18.4	7,964	93.5	8,301	
48-59	na	na	na	34.0	7,691	12.3	18.3	7,691	93.3	7,991	
Sex											
Male	37.0	6.2	4,796	40.3	17,232	13.2	17.4	18,423	93.4	19,148	
Female	39.2	6.1	4,231	39.8	15,582	13.0	16.5	16,587	93.3	17,127	
Birth order											
1	35.8	5.2	2,762	43.3	10,016	14.5	18.5	10,708	93.9	10,327	
2-3	39.5	6.5	4,101	40.7	14,612	13.3	17.7	15,616	93.7	15,302	
4-5	38.2	6.6	1,530	36.9	5,604	12.2	14.8	5,961	92.3	5,854	
6+	37.7	7.0	633	30.7	2,582	9.0	11.4	2,726	90.9	2,700	
Breastfeeding status											
Breastfeeding	36.5	5.7	7,306	46.3	11,737	13.9	15.5	13,739	92.9	13,576	
Not breastfeeding	44.3	8.1	1,722	36.5	21,077	12.7	17.9	21,271	93.6	20,605	
Residence											
Urban	36.5	8.1	1,919	37.2	6,913	12.0	17.7	7,363	97.3	7,693	
Rural	38.4	5.6	7,108	40.8	25,901	13.4	16.8	27,647	92.3	28,582	

Continued...

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested		
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage iron supplements given in past 7 days	Percentage deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	
Mother's schooling												
No schooling	38.1	7.2	34.9	3,615	11.8	14.1	15,332	91.2	15,332	91.2	15,564	
<5 years complete	32.3	5.2	35.4	314	10.0	12.7	1,291	92.9	1,291	92.9	1,284	
5-9 years complete	37.6	6.2	41.2	2,622	12.4	17.2	9,882	94.2	9,882	94.2	10,013	
10-11 years complete	38.0	7.9	45.4	614	14.1	20.9	2,232	96.2	2,232	96.2	2,274	
12 or more years complete	39.3	3.8	50.0	1,862	17.8	23.2	6,273	96.2	6,273	96.2	6,382	
Religion												
Hindu	37.2	3.8	42.3	7,112	13.8	17.8	27,646	93.3	27,646	93.3	28,422	
Muslim	40.9	14.9	31.8	1,901	10.6	14.0	7,294	93.3	7,294	93.3	7,753	
Sikh	*	*	(22.4)	9	(4.9)	(10.5)	39	98.4	39	98.4	45	
Other	*	*	(42.6)	5	(11.9)	(10.2)	30	98.5	30	98.5	54	
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	37.3	5.8	42.9	2,250	13.3	16.0	8,785	92.6	8,785	92.6	9,142	
Scheduled tribe	40.4	5.7	37.0	155	15.9	19.5	559	95.9	559	95.9	570	
Other backward class	38.3	6.2	39.1	4,913	13.2	17.0	19,257	93.1	19,257	93.1	19,702	
Other	38.0	6.4	39.6	1,689	12.7	18.0	6,319	94.9	6,319	94.9	6,764	
Don't know	*	*	18.7	85	6.5	13.3	90	85.1	90	85.1	98	
Total	38.0	6.2	40.0	9,027	13.1	17.0	35,010	93.3	35,010	93.3	36,275	
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	38.5	5.8	5.6	1,512	1.5	8.1	6,159	75.0	6,159	75.0	6,547	

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card (where available) and mother's recall. Total includes children whose mothers did not report their schooling, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, squash, and sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mango, papaya, cantaloupe, and jackfruit

² Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, or eggs

³ Deworming for intestinal worms

⁴ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order, breastfeeding status and mother's schooling. For mother's schooling, excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 67 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	97.3	19,863
Rural	92.4	55,884
Religion of household head		
Hindu	93.6	62,149
Muslim	94.2	13,236
Sikh	98.5	195
Other	95.2	167
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	92.7	18,390
Scheduled tribe	94.4	962
Other backward class	93.4	39,253
Other	95.4	16,943
Don't know	92.4	200
Total	93.7	75,747
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	76.6	9,891

Table 68 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, by district, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Agra	94.8	1,604
Aligarh	93.8	1,389
Allahabad	98.4	2,200
Ambedkar Nagar	91.0	795
Auraiya	84.3	548
Azamgarh	96.3	1,486
Baghpat	98.2	513
Bahraich	78.7	1,301
Ballia	92.9	1,097
Balrampur	78.2	698
Banda	94.5	718
Bara Banki	96.9	1,329
Bareilly	95.1	1,767
Basti	96.5	866
Bijnor	96.1	1,369
Budaun	96.8	1,351
Bulandshahr	97.0	1,296
Chandauli	99.1	706
Chitrakoot	77.6	396
Deoria	98.6	1,088
Etah	96.0	633
Etawah	94.3	570
Faizabad	92.7	880
Farrukhabad	93.2	671
Fatehpur	96.1	1,071
Firozabad	95.4	903
Gautam Buddha Nagar	99.4	858
Ghaziabad	98.8	2,180
Ghazipur	98.3	1,197
Gonda	90.4	1,140
Gorakhpur	97.2	1,540
Hamirpur	89.7	472
Hardoi	85.4	1,675
Jalaun	84.6	658
Jaunpur	93.2	1,409
Jhansi	86.2	817
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	95.9	724
Kannauj	94.5	592
Kanpur Dehat	92.9	729
Kanpur Nagar	95.9	2,362
Kanshiram Nagar	97.4	519

Continued...

Table 68 Presence of iodized salt in household by district—*Continued*

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, by district, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Kaushambi	92.8	591
Kheri	83.9	1,629
Kushinagar	97.8	1,251
Lalitpur	89.9	543
Lucknow	95.6	1,868
Mahamaya Nagar	95.4	551
Mahoba	93.4	341
Mahrajganj	90.0	977
Mainpuri	96.4	677
Mathura	95.9	1,003
Mau	95.1	735
Meerut	97.0	1,966
Mirzapur	98.1	866
Moradabad	96.4	1,780
Muzaffarnagar	93.8	1,439
Pilibhit	83.3	780
Pratapgarh	95.0	1,165
Rae Bareli	84.2	1,395
Rampur	98.2	861
Saharanpur	98.2	1,312
Sant Kabir Nagar	87.9	570
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	97.0	521
Shahjahanpur	92.0	1,199
Shrawasti	74.7	411
Siddharth Nagar	96.0	786
Sitapur	90.2	1,803
Sonbhadra	98.2	746
Sultanpur	93.0	1,309
Unnao	93.5	1,255
Varanasi	97.3	1,300
Uttar Pradesh	93.7	75,747

Table 69 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	35.7	25.7	34.2	4.5	100.0	97,661
Pulses or beans	43.9	45.6	10.2	0.2	100.0	97,661
Dark green leafy vegetables	30.3	43.1	26.3	0.3	100.0	97,661
Fruits	7.0	26.5	64.3	2.1	100.0	97,661
Eggs	1.1	19.2	35.9	43.8	100.0	97,661
Fish	0.3	12.3	34.0	53.4	100.0	97,661
Chicken or meat	0.6	14.9	34.9	49.6	100.0	97,661
Fish or chicken or meat	0.7	17.6	33.4	48.3	100.0	97,661
Fried foods	4.0	45.9	48.5	1.7	100.0	97,661
Aerated drinks	3.2	23.0	64.9	8.9	100.0	97,661
MEN						
Milk or curd	39.5	28.0	29.0	3.5	100.0	12,946
Pulses or beans	42.3	46.0	11.4	0.3	100.0	12,946
Dark green leafy vegetables	35.9	47.3	16.2	0.6	100.0	12,946
Fruits	6.3	30.9	61.4	1.4	100.0	12,946
Eggs	2.8	29.4	42.4	25.5	100.0	12,946
Fish	0.5	20.4	41.2	37.9	100.0	12,946
Chicken or meat	0.9	24.0	42.5	32.6	100.0	12,946
Fish or chicken or meat	1.2	27.2	40.3	31.4	100.0	12,946
Fried foods	6.1	41.1	49.2	3.5	100.0	12,946
Aerated drinks	5.9	28.8	60.4	5.0	100.0	12,946

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹					Body Mass Index: Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	41.6	17.1	2.8	0.5	21,292	48.1	22.3	2.9	0.6	2,852
20-29	25.6	9.3	11.6	1.9	28,475	21.1	6.7	10.4	1.1	4,164
30-39	17.2	6.7	24.6	6.0	22,199	17.3	6.1	18.0	2.2	3,083
40-49	15.8	6.5	30.1	8.4	18,349	19.5	7.6	19.7	3.0	2,587
Marital status										
Never married	38.5	15.7	4.5	0.7	28,444	35.9	15.8	6.0	0.9	5,256
Currently married	19.2	7.3	22.0	5.3	59,354	18.7	6.1	17.5	2.2	7,240
Widowed/divorced/separated/ deserted	19.9	7.9	22.9	6.1	2,517	26.5	14.5	3.6	0.4	190
Residence										
Urban	17.6	7.2	27.1	7.9	24,057	18.6	7.8	20.6	3.1	3,860
Rural	28.1	11.0	12.6	2.4	66,257	29.1	11.3	9.0	1.0	8,826
Schooling										
No schooling	24.1	9.5	16.7	3.6	32,268	28.0	11.4	8.0	1.3	2,028
<5 years complete	28.1	11.5	13.6	3.2	2,750	31.4	11.4	9.7	1.3	482
5-9 years complete	28.7	11.7	14.8	3.5	25,488	31.7	13.9	9.9	1.0	4,823
10-11 years complete	28.8	11.1	14.4	3.7	9,440	27.1	9.4	12.9	1.9	1,799
12 or more years complete	20.9	7.8	19.6	5.0	20,367	15.5	4.9	18.9	2.6	3,553
Religion										
Hindu	25.3	9.8	15.7	3.5	72,635	26.2	10.2	11.9	1.4	10,320
Muslim	25.5	10.7	19.4	5.1	17,358	24.9	10.4	14.8	2.5	2,308
Sikh	9.0	4.1	32.3	8.4	194	*	*	*	*	18
Other	13.5	6.0	32.2	14.3	128	(19.5)	(9.6)	(23.3)	(1.8)	39
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	28.9	11.5	10.8	2.0	20,315	30.3	12.7	8.3	1.0	3,183
Scheduled tribe	29.8	11.7	10.8	2.4	1,051	29.0	11.5	8.8	1.4	132
Other backward class	26.2	10.2	15.5	3.4	48,824	25.7	9.9	12.0	1.6	6,781
Other	19.0	7.7	25.1	7.0	19,962	21.0	8.1	19.2	2.6	2,579
Don't know	39.6	13.5	13.4	2.0	163	*	*	*	*	10
Total age 15-49	25.3	10.0	16.5	3.9	90,315	25.9	10.3	12.5	1.6	12,685
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	23.5	9.2	19.7	2.7	866
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	25.8	10.2	13.0	1.7	13,551
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	36.0	14.9	9.2	1.7	10,253	38.3	14.7	7.3	1.1	9,959

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

na = Not applicable

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 71 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	40.8	12.0	0.9	53.7	21,685	15.9	14.3	1.3	31.5	2,838
20-29	38.1	14.1	1.2	53.4	33,091	9.9	8.3	1.2	19.4	4,158
30-39	38.2	11.7	1.1	50.9	23,216	11.3	8.3	1.6	21.3	3,094
40-49	38.5	11.5	1.1	51.1	18,368	11.9	11.1	2.0	25.0	2,584
Marital status										
Never married	40.2	11.5	1.0	52.7	28,351	12.7	11.4	1.2	25.3	5,253
Currently married	38.2	13.0	1.2	52.3	65,483	11.4	9.4	1.6	22.5	7,231
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	38.6	12.5	1.2	52.3	2,525	14.1	6.9	2.9	23.9	190
Maternity status										
Pregnant	22.8	26.0	2.1	51.0	5,427	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	43.3	14.0	1.3	58.6	15,937	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	39.0	11.2	1.0	51.2	74,996	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	39.3	12.3	1.0	52.7	25,274	11.6	8.0	1.0	20.6	3,850
Rural	38.6	12.6	1.1	52.3	71,086	12.2	11.2	1.7	25.0	8,824
Schooling										
No schooling	38.3	13.1	1.4	52.8	34,422	12.4	10.8	2.3	25.5	2,031
<5 years complete	38.8	12.1	1.0	51.9	2,933	13.8	12.5	0.8	27.2	483
5-9 years complete	39.0	13.1	1.1	53.2	27,378	12.7	11.5	1.8	25.9	4,824
10-11 years complete	40.6	11.9	1.1	53.6	9,867	12.1	10.2	1.3	23.6	1,796
12 or more years complete	38.6	11.1	0.6	50.3	21,760	10.6	7.8	0.8	19.3	3,540
Religion										
Hindu	38.9	12.5	1.1	52.4	77,404	12.2	10.4	1.6	24.3	10,317
Muslim	38.5	12.8	1.2	52.6	18,612	11.2	9.1	0.8	21.1	2,300
Sikh	41.5	9.5	3.0	54.0	206	*	*	*	*	18
Other	33.2	11.0	0.4	44.7	138	(8.2)	(9.8)	(0.0)	(18.0)	39
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	39.0	13.6	1.2	53.9	21,820	12.9	11.2	1.6	25.7	3,179
Scheduled tribe	41.1	15.3	1.2	57.6	1,139	17.6	13.9	3.2	34.7	132
Other backward class	38.8	12.4	1.1	52.3	52,198	11.7	9.7	1.5	22.9	6,778
Other	38.5	11.6	1.0	51.0	21,030	11.3	10.3	1.2	22.9	2,575
Don't know	33.6	16.1	1.4	51.1	174	*	*	*	*	10
Total age 15-49	38.8	12.5	1.1	52.4	96,360	12.0	10.2	1.5	23.7	12,674
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	14.3	12.8	2.7	29.9	870
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	12.2	10.4	1.6	24.1	13,544
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	32.3	12.2	1.5	46.0	11,648	12.1	10.4	2.0	24.6	10,312

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC)). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin in g/dl = grams per decilitre.

na = Not applicable

¹ For pregnant women the value is 10.0-10.9 g/dl

² For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 72 Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ¹	Number of women	Women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
Agra	51.7	804	43.1	2,147	19.3	21.5	2,004
Aligarh	66.8	731	56.1	1,822	22.7	18.7	1,693
Allahabad	60.6	1,009	55.5	2,874	20.6	18.1	2,712
Ambekar Nagar	62.0	371	55.6	1,222	30.4	12.2	1,169
Auraiya	80.1	223	67.4	605	22.8	11.8	573
Azamgarh	61.8	655	59.3	2,116	26.6	16.3	2,037
Baghpat	78.8	226	64.4	704	20.8	27.0	661
Bahraich	73.5	751	52.7	1,447	35.1	10.5	1,313
Ballia	60.2	522	48.6	1,585	21.6	16.9	1,500
Balrampur	72.4	380	55.8	938	27.1	11.3	876
Banda	62.7	210	54.5	655	23.0	8.3	613
Bara Banki	43.9	499	38.2	1,440	28.5	13.8	1,358
Bareilly	74.3	790	53.9	2,331	25.4	20.9	2,196
Basti	71.6	468	55.7	1,202	24.6	15.5	1,129
Bijnor	72.3	662	58.2	1,877	24.7	20.1	1,777
Budaun	58.3	788	47.8	1,680	30.9	14.2	1,503
Bulandshahr	65.8	695	56.2	1,779	21.6	19.3	1,651
Chandauli	66.4	383	63.9	1,034	27.4	14.1	969
Chitrakoot	72.5	201	67.7	470	33.1	7.2	431
Deoria	68.3	512	57.1	1,556	25.7	17.3	1,483
Etah	40.2	320	36.5	798	23.5	17.4	740
Etawah	40.0	247	28.2	736	22.7	18.5	693
Faizabad	63.5	381	60.7	1,154	29.9	14.9	1,085
Farrukhabad	38.7	341	27.0	851	23.4	15.3	776
Fatehpur	44.0	321	40.2	1,110	31.0	10.0	1,046
Firozabad	47.2	432	34.1	1,200	21.8	15.6	1,125
Gautam Buddha Nagar	68.3	403	57.6	980	14.1	29.8	908
Ghaziabad	62.6	912	56.6	2,653	17.1	30.2	2,500
Ghazipur	68.6	538	61.9	1,635	27.4	13.4	1,536
Gonda	72.6	582	54.4	1,520	29.0	12.7	1,441
Gorakhpur	59.9	647	51.7	2,065	22.2	20.0	1,991
Hamirpur	55.5	152	51.8	481	28.3	6.7	451
Hardoi	44.5	683	33.8	1,876	30.6	12.2	1,758
Jalaun	84.8	185	61.8	708	22.0	11.2	657
Jaunpur	58.0	711	51.7	2,061	29.0	14.7	1,936
Jhansi	77.8	262	55.1	920	23.9	16.0	871
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	75.3	350	67.0	967	29.9	16.9	908
Kannauj	41.5	288	25.9	740	23.4	13.5	680
Kanpur Dehat	65.8	279	62.8	783	26.6	11.5	727
Kanpur Nagar	73.6	643	58.7	2,560	14.8	16.9	2,433
Kanshiram Nagar	40.9	286	34.4	633	28.6	13.4	571

Continued...

Table 72 Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district—Continued

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ¹	Number of women	Women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
Kaushambi	67.4	277	58.4	701	34.3	8.4	649
Kheri	49.8	811	43.1	1,873	35.7	8.5	1,750
Kushinagar	58.8	705	50.8	1,860	27.7	13.6	1,740
Lalitpur	75.8	177	47.6	572	26.9	8.3	535
Lucknow	72.0	444	58.4	2,103	14.7	22.5	2,005
Mahamaya Nagar	48.9	272	39.2	684	22.6	20.0	630
Mahoba	77.6	127	64.8	372	35.0	8.6	349
Mahrajganj	58.7	517	48.1	1,438	28.5	14.0	1,359
Mainpuri	41.7	277	27.0	850	21.4	14.3	804
Mathura	56.5	514	45.1	1,351	18.1	22.3	1,252
Mau	61.3	371	53.3	1,092	25.8	15.1	1,033
Meerut	71.9	877	59.9	2,642	18.8	29.9	2,444
Mirzapur	63.0	422	55.4	1,066	28.2	13.3	989
Moradabad	74.8	876	62.0	2,398	28.4	17.8	2,218
Muzaffarnagar	78.7	765	64.5	1,955	21.2	21.7	1,826
Pilibhit	77.5	364	57.1	963	29.2	15.2	902
Pratapgarh	61.6	453	51.4	1,578	28.1	11.9	1,501
Rae Bareli	60.2	493	46.6	1,690	25.4	11.0	1,619
Rampur	76.9	445	58.7	1,203	27.9	16.0	1,118
Saharanpur	75.5	642	61.3	1,760	27.9	19.7	1,655
Sant Kabir Nagar	69.1	324	50.9	845	26.4	13.5	798
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	62.3	328	55.0	759	24.4	13.5	696
Shahjahanpur	76.9	602	60.8	1,381	30.0	17.0	1,243
Shrawasti	69.9	228	48.7	461	24.6	9.4	427
Siddharth Nagar	65.1	464	56.6	1,061	27.7	13.1	990
Sitapur	52.6	786	38.8	1,967	35.8	9.6	1,823
Sonbhadra	58.1	352	60.4	856	24.6	13.2	797
Sultanpur	66.9	523	57.2	1,685	30.4	14.3	1,586
Unnao	43.6	525	36.0	1,540	26.5	13.1	1,451
Varanasi	58.5	553	50.8	1,740	23.8	18.1	1,642
Uttar Pradesh	63.2	34,357	52.4	96,360	25.3	16.5	90,314

Note: Table is based on children/women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC), 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

¹ For pregnant women, the value is <11.0 g/dl

² Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	62.1	80.4	46.6	70.0	50.4	68.8	18.0	24.9	54.2	62.3	6,328	5,204
15-19	55.6	73.3	38.8	63.2	42.8	60.6	13.7	21.8	47.2	54.7	3,324	2,917
20-24	69.3	89.3	55.3	78.6	58.8	79.2	22.7	28.8	61.9	72.0	3,003	2,287
25-29	68.2	90.6	55.9	79.7	58.7	80.4	22.3	31.3	61.5	72.4	2,417	1,953
30-39	61.4	87.2	48.7	77.2	51.8	76.7	17.7	27.3	55.6	71.8	3,720	3,150
40-49	51.9	79.9	40.3	69.2	41.4	69.1	12.2	23.5	46.4	65.0	2,847	2,639
Residence												
Urban	76.1	89.5	62.4	79.4	65.5	78.2	25.7	29.5	68.1	71.4	4,207	3,958
Rural	55.3	80.8	41.8	70.2	44.6	70.1	14.4	24.7	49.0	64.6	11,104	8,989
Schooling												
No schooling	40.0	64.8	29.5	52.4	31.2	52.4	7.9	12.1	34.9	46.8	5,431	2,080
<5 years complete	44.0	72.9	33.7	60.4	33.2	61.6	9.9	15.5	39.4	56.5	447	489
5-9 years complete	58.1	79.6	44.0	68.6	46.9	67.9	14.9	20.6	50.8	61.5	4,386	4,909
10-11 years complete	76.5	90.0	57.8	80.2	63.9	78.0	22.2	28.1	67.7	70.4	1,532	1,834
12 or more years complete	92.5	97.5	76.6	88.9	80.6	89.0	34.6	42.3	84.6	84.5	3,515	3,635
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	74.7	89.2	59.8	79.4	63.4	79.0	23.9	30.4	66.9	72.6	8,629	9,443
No	43.3	67.9	31.4	56.0	33.6	55.1	9.3	14.9	38.0	50.6	6,682	3,504
Marital status												
Never married	63.7	80.9	46.9	70.8	50.9	69.0	19.2	26.1	54.9	62.8	4,453	5,395
Currently married	60.1	85.6	47.8	75.0	50.3	75.5	16.9	26.5	54.1	69.8	10,458	7,358
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	54.8	72.6	44.3	60.8	45.7	59.7	14.2	18.6	50.4	56.2	399	194

Continued...

Table 73. Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Whether been away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	62.7	84.4	47.3	72.9	52.4	74.2	17.8	25.5	57.0	67.6	1,332	2,548
Not been away	60.8	83.2	47.5	73.1	50.2	72.2	17.5	26.3	54.0	66.5	13,979	10,398
Whether been away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	63.1	88.0	46.3	77.0	51.1	78.5	13.8	27.7	56.8	72.2	531	1,116
Not been away	60.9	83.0	47.5	72.7	50.4	72.0	17.7	26.0	54.2	66.2	14,780	11,831
Religion												
Hindu	61.1	83.3	47.2	72.6	50.4	72.2	17.7	26.5	54.3	66.8	12,157	10,525
Muslim	60.4	84.1	48.2	74.7	50.0	73.6	16.7	24.4	53.8	66.0	3,131	2,363
Other	*	(91.3)	*	(78.2)	*	(84.7)	*	(33.7)	*	(74.2)	12	39
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	53.0	79.5	39.6	68.0	42.6	67.8	14.1	22.7	46.3	62.5	3,676	3,240
Scheduled tribe	47.4	72.4	39.9	52.9	39.3	62.5	8.9	15.4	44.5	52.8	178	132
Other backward class	58.5	82.7	44.9	72.4	47.8	71.4	16.5	24.9	51.9	65.7	8,278	6,923
Other	77.6	91.1	63.6	82.0	66.9	81.8	24.7	34.3	70.4	75.2	3,160	2,640
Total	61.0	83.5	47.4	73.0	50.4	72.5	17.5	26.2	54.3	66.7	15,311	12,946

Note: Total includes Sikh women/men and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Partner who has no other sex partners

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

³ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

⁴ For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 7.4 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	
Age									
15-24	79.6	67.9	73.5	63.9	80.0	66.4	69.9	74.6	4,181
15-19	77.9	66.0	71.6	65.2	77.6	63.6	66.0	75.2	2,138
20-24	81.0	69.6	75.2	62.8	82.4	69.4	73.9	74.0	2,043
25-29	77.0	69.8	73.7	61.7	80.2	70.5	73.6	77.0	1,769
30-39	78.5	68.6	73.3	63.6	80.2	68.3	73.1	76.5	2,746
40-49	76.1	64.8	67.6	63.8	77.0	63.6	68.8	77.4	2,108
Residence									
Urban	81.2	74.0	78.2	61.7	79.1	71.6	74.2	76.6	3,542
Rural	76.8	64.8	69.6	64.4	79.7	64.8	69.6	75.7	7,263
Schooling									
No schooling	71.4	59.0	62.4	62.0	71.9	54.3	59.5	76.3	1,348
<5 years complete	73.0	60.1	67.9	64.1	73.9	51.5	58.6	73.2	356
5-9 years complete	74.8	64.2	68.8	63.6	77.5	61.8	66.4	76.3	3,907
10-11 years complete	79.6	69.0	73.5	65.2	81.3	68.3	72.7	76.8	1,651
12 or more years complete	85.5	76.9	82.2	63.6	84.4	78.6	81.2	75.6	3,543
Regular media exposure¹									
Yes	81.1	71.1	76.0	63.9	80.9	70.3	73.5	75.8	8,424
No	72.1	60.8	65.0	62.3	74.5	55.3	62.7	76.9	2,380
Marital status									
Never married	80.9	69.9	75.2	63.9	79.6	67.9	70.8	75.1	4,366
Currently married	77.1	66.9	71.4	63.4	79.5	66.6	71.5	76.7	6,297
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	79.9	72.5	73.3	57.0	74.6	56.7	63.3	74.3	141

Continued...

Table 74. Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS—Continued

Among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015–16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching HIV/AIDS	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators
Religion									
Hindu	78.1	68.3	73.0	34.3	79.5	68.2	72.1	76.0	42.6
Muslim	78.8	66.2	70.7	31.6	79.2	61.8	66.7	75.9	37.2
Other	*	*	*	*	(83.6)	(58.7)	(61.7)	(84.2)	(42.9)
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	76.7	63.3	68.3	30.3	78.2	65.0	69.5	76.6	40.7
Scheduled tribe	63.1	57.2	59.7	14.8	69.6	55.0	60.8	67.1	33.4
Other backward class	77.2	66.8	71.8	33.0	79.1	65.8	69.6	75.5	39.2
Other	82.2	74.1	77.8	38.5	82.2	72.7	76.9	77.1	48.6
Total	78.3	67.9	72.6	33.7	79.5	67.0	71.1	76.0	41.6

Note: Total includes Sikh women/men and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

[†] Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 75 Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	2.2	0.2	1.1	2.6	0.4	1.3	2.5	0.3	1.3
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	10.5	0.7	5.3	8.7	1.6	4.6	9.2	1.4	4.8
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	2.1	0.2	1.1	2.1	0.3	1.0	2.1	0.2	1.0
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	2,318	2,644	4,962	5,372	7,440	12,812	7,690	10,084	17,774
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	33.0	*	34.1	21.7	26.8	22.7	25.6	29.6	26.2
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	244	19	263	468	120	587	711	139	850
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	2,523	2,857	5,380	5,955	8,110	14,066	8,478	10,968	19,446
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.9	na	na	1.1	na	na	1.1	na	na
Number of men	3,958	na	na	8,989	na	na	12,946	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse									
	(50.3)	na	na	27.9	na	na	34.0	na	na
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months									
	37	na	na	99	na	na	136	na	na
Among women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC									
	na	13.0	na	na	5.5	na	na	7.4	na
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy									
	na	918	na	na	2,644	na	na	3,562	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	5.2	7.6	6.4	2.4	2.9	2.7	3.2	4.2	3.8
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	3.4	5.4	4.4	2.0	3.6	2.9	2.4	4.1	3.3
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	34.2	42.9	38.7	45.9	52.6	49.6	42.3	49.9	46.4
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	5.6	6.4	6.1	6.3	7.0	6.7	6.2	6.8	6.5
Number of respondents	3,958	4,207	8,165	8,989	11,104	20,093	12,946	15,311	28,258
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
	93.1	94.6	93.9	93.0	94.0	93.6	93.0	94.2	93.7
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months									
	1,355	1,806	3,161	4,124	5,837	9,962	5,479	7,644	13,123

na = Not applicable

ANC = Antenatal care

¹ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 76 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	26.8	25.3	26.0	24.1	15.4	19.3	24.9	18.0	21.1
Percentage who know a condom source	86.4	54.4	69.7	80.6	43.1	59.7	82.2	46.0	62.4
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	21.8	26.6	24.3	29.7	38.4	34.6	27.5	35.4	31.8
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	1.0	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7
HIV testing, injections and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	2.1	4.0	3.1	0.7	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.6	1.9
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	3.3	2.3	2.8	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	35.8	40.5	38.3	45.4	49.7	47.8	42.6	47.3	45.2
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.5
Number age 15-24	1,483	1,637	3,120	3,721	4,690	8,411	5,204	6,328	11,531
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	91.8	94.5	93.3	92.8	94.3	93.7	92.6	94.3	93.6
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	530	663	1,194	1,689	2,331	4,019	2,219	2,994	5,213
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	27.2	29.9	28.8	19.2	19.5	19.4	21.0	21.5	21.3
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	326	443	769	1,124	1,844	2,968	1,450	2,287	3,737
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	51.6	1.7	20.5	39.5	5.7	17.0	42.3	4.9	17.7
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	253	419	672	849	1,683	2,532	1,102	2,102	3,204
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at their last higher-risk sexual intercourse	30.4	*	32.4	24.2	26.9	24.8	26.0	29.8	26.6
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	131	7	138	335	95	431	466	102	568
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	84.9	97.7	91.0	81.5	94.7	87.9	82.5	95.6	88.8
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	10.1	1.4	6.0	10.5	3.1	6.9	10.4	2.6	6.6
Number never married	1,362	1,222	2,583	3,188	3,000	6,188	4,549	4,222	8,771

¹ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

² Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 77 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	237	228	48,134
Male	362	345	51,548
Age			
< 15	48	46	28,711
15-59	367	354	62,857
60 +	695	642	8,113
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	491	470	22,883
Other fuel	245	235	76,799
Total	302	289	99,682
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	278	271	148,373
Male	444	434	149,406
Age			
< 15	37	36	103,782
15-59	434	428	165,625
60 +	1,118	1,074	28,371
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	377	368	249,877
Other fuel	276	275	47,902
Total	361	353	297,779
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	268	261	196,506
Male	423	411	200,954
Age			
< 15	39	38	132,494
15-59	416	408	228,482
60 +	1,024	978	36,484
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	387	376	272,760
Other fuel	257	250	124,701
Total	346	337	397,460

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis

² Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

³ Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

Table 78. Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

Background characteristic	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16													
	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:								
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB	
Age														
15-19	94.6	22,015	71.9	74.0	89.9	13.9	20,831	87.4	2,917	66.6	63.9	91.0	13.2	2,548
20-34	95.4	45,863	73.7	76.8	92.6	13.0	43,731	93.6	5,834	69.0	67.4	93.9	11.4	5,463
35-49	95.1	29,783	71.8	75.8	92.5	13.3	28,333	93.1	4,196	68.1	69.4	95.0	11.4	3,905
Residence														
Urban	98.0	25,751	79.9	80.6	95.3	10.8	25,237	94.7	3,958	73.8	65.3	93.6	10.2	3,748
Rural	94.1	71,910	70.1	74.1	90.7	14.2	67,658	90.9	8,989	65.6	68.3	93.7	12.6	8,169
Schooling														
No schooling	92.4	34,861	65.0	71.8	89.5	14.0	32,199	87.4	2,080	58.2	62.3	90.8	14.1	1,818
<5 years complete	92.7	2,972	63.6	72.3	89.4	14.5	2,754	88.6	489	54.1	66.2	91.7	13.3	433
5-9 years complete	95.5	27,707	71.3	74.6	91.1	13.7	26,456	91.7	4,909	66.1	66.3	93.0	12.6	4,501
10-11 years complete	97.2	9,995	78.5	78.3	93.5	12.4	9,717	93.4	1,834	70.1	68.1	94.1	11.8	1,712
12 or more years complete	98.4	22,126	84.5	82.8	96.2	11.9	21,769	94.9	3,635	77.1	71.1	96.1	9.3	3,451
Religion														
Hindu	95.0	78,325	72.8	75.4	91.8	13.5	74,393	91.5	10,525	68.7	68.1	94.1	12.0	9,635
Muslim	95.6	18,991	72.4	77.6	92.4	12.6	18,161	94.3	2,363	66.1	64.0	92.0	11.2	2,227
Sikh	99.5	206	79.4	85.0	93.2	10.5	205	*	19	*	*	*	*	16
Other	98.2	138	79.4	77.5	97.7	9.8	136	(94.9)	39	(72.8)	(70.3)	(98.2)	(10.3)	37
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	94.3	22,029	69.4	73.0	90.8	14.6	20,784	90.6	3,240	65.5	69.1	93.9	12.9	2,936
Scheduled tribe	86.4	1,157	68.6	70.8	90.0	15.6	1,000	94.3	132	69.2	48.0	88.8	24.8	125
Other backward class	95.1	52,940	72.2	76.0	91.6	13.3	50,349	92.2	6,923	67.8	66.1	93.3	11.7	6,381
Other	96.5	21,353	78.0	79.0	94.3	11.8	20,607	93.4	2,640	72.6	69.6	94.8	9.9	2,466
Don't know	86.0	182	31.0	33.8	76.0	14.2	156	*	11	*	*	*	*	9
Total	95.1	97,661	72.7	75.9	91.9	13.3	92,896	92.0	12,946	68.2	67.3	93.7	11.8	11,916

¹ Misconceptions about the transmission of TB include that it can be spread by sharing utensils, by touching a person with TB, through food, through sexual contact, through mosquito bites, or through any other means except through the air when coughing or sneezing

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 79 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by any health scheme or health insurance by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of men
Age				
15-19	1.9	22,015	1.8	2,917
20-24	1.8	18,542	2.4	2,287
25-34	2.4	27,321	3.6	3,547
35-49	3.8	29,783	5.1	4,196
Residence				
Urban	3.5	25,751	4.9	3,958
Rural	2.3	71,910	2.8	8,989
Schooling				
No schooling	2.3	34,861	1.5	2,080
<5 years complete	1.7	2,972	4.2	489
5-9 years complete	2.1	27,707	2.3	4,909
10-11 years complete	2.6	9,995	3.7	1,834
12 or more years complete	3.8	22,126	5.8	3,635
Religion				
Hindu	2.9	78,325	3.8	10,525
Muslim	1.5	18,991	1.7	2,363
Sikh	3.1	206	*	19
Other	5.6	138	(5.7)	39
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.8	22,029	3.2	3,240
Scheduled tribe	2.4	1,157	8.6	132
Other backward class	2.2	52,940	2.9	6,923
Other	3.3	21,353	4.7	2,640
Don't know	2.3	182	*	11
Total age 15-49	2.6	97,661	3.4	12,946
Age 50-54	na	na	6.2	889
Total age 15-54	na	na	3.6	13,835

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 80 Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, type of health insurance/scheme coverage, according to residence, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	22.2	19.0	19.9
Government/municipal hospital	13.3	5.1	7.3
Government dispensary	0.9	0.4	0.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.7	0.3	0.4
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	5.3	9.2	8.2
PHC/additional PHC	1.4	3.5	3.0
Sub-centre	0.2	0.2	0.2
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other public health sector	0.1	0.1	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.5	0.1	0.2
Private health sector	71.0	66.6	67.8
Private hospital	9.4	7.1	7.7
Private doctor/clinic	58.8	55.6	56.5
Private paramedic	0.4	0.9	0.8
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.3	0.2	0.2
Traditional healer	0.4	0.7	0.6
Pharmacy/drugstore	1.4	1.3	1.3
Other private health sector	0.3	0.7	0.6
Other source	6.2	14.3	12.2
Shop	0.1	0.2	0.1
Home treatment	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	5.9	14.0	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	7.9	5.4	6.1
Number of households	20,034	56,199	76,233
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	20.3	4.0	9.5
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	21.9	10.6	14.4
State health insurance scheme	5.8	4.0	4.6
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	16.3	74.4	54.6
Community health insurance programme	1.6	1.0	1.2
Other health insurance through employer	5.7	1.4	2.9
Medical reimbursement from employer	10.8	0.7	4.1
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	11.8	1.6	5.1
Other	7.2	2.8	4.3
Number of households	1,583	3,059	4,642

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Table 81 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	198	475	285	373	45	22,015	183	227	121	133	13	2,917
20-34	520	817	1,046	1,016	33	45,863	507	559	169	503	106	5,834
35-49	2,318	2,257	2,297	2,857	153	29,783	2,440	2,037	565	1,208	86	4,196
Residence												
Urban	1,760	1,044	2,645	1,676	99	25,751	1,200	719	300	589	18	3,958
Rural	722	1,228	758	1,346	63	71,910	999	1,070	281	674	105	8,989
Schooling												
No schooling	1,122	1,724	892	1,734	84	34,861	1,163	1,923	452	1,202	239	2,080
<5 years complete	1,191	1,411	608	2,115	234	2,972	2,236	1,806	563	901	0	489
5-9 years complete	800	997	1,002	1,313	76	27,707	931	991	264	473	87	4,909
10-11 years complete	980	669	1,218	1,128	18	9,995	912	388	76	585	16	1,834
12 or more years complete	1,023	748	2,252	1,155	54	22,126	1,094	552	292	566	18	3,635
Marital status												
Never married	221	527	410	460	41	28,821	270	483	126	384	34	5,395
Currently married	1,276	1,426	1,611	1,799	78	66,279	1,633	1,243	412	825	107	7,358
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	2,465	2,144	1,579	2,890	293	2,560	1,332	3,713	0	1,289	233	194
Religion												
Hindu	973	1,199	1,227	1,380	67	78,325	1,048	1,006	268	702	97	10,525
Muslim	1,079	1,107	1,322	1,587	97	18,991	1,141	797	257	425	0	2,363
Sikh	982	791	3,135	7,268	0	206	*	*	*	*	*	19
Other	2,722	685	5,695	1,349	0	138	(0)	(0)	(4903)	(0)	(0)	39

Continued...

Table 81 Health problems—Continued

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	740	990	857	1,170	66	22,029	1,070	1,297	310	1,041	222	3,240
Scheduled tribe	510	827	487	1,576	68	1,157	496	361	0	0	0	132
Other backward class	964	1,239	1,044	1,385	89	52,940	861	861	218	558	10	6,923
Other	1,360	1,252	2,235	1,823	40	21,353	1,605	820	453	437	88	2,640
Don't know	1,607	642	1,196	380	0	182	*	*	*	*	*	11
Total age 15-49	996	1,179	1,256	1,433	72	97,661	1,061	963	287	648	79	12,946
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	4,701	3,747	855	2,010	167	889
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,294	1,142	323	736	84	13,835

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 82 Health examinations

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific health examinations by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	2.0	1.3	4.5	22,015
20-24	9.6	3.4	5.8	18,542
25-34	17.4	5.4	7.8	27,321
35-49	19.4	6.2	10.2	29,783
Residence				
Urban	14.2	4.4	8.7	25,751
Rural	12.6	4.3	6.9	71,910
Schooling				
No schooling	15.5	4.9	7.3	34,861
<5 years complete	12.2	3.4	7.5	2,972
5-9 years complete	11.9	3.9	6.7	27,707
10-11 years complete	9.3	3.5	7.1	9,995
12 or more years complete	12.5	4.5	8.6	22,126
Religion				
Hindu	13.5	4.5	7.5	78,325
Muslim	11.1	3.8	7.1	18,991
Sikh	13.6	4.8	7.0	206
Other	16.9	5.7	8.7	138
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	12.3	3.9	6.4	22,029
Scheduled tribe	9.6	2.7	6.1	1,157
Other backward class	13.0	4.4	7.8	52,940
Other	14.2	4.6	7.6	21,353
Don't know	6.9	0.2	8.7	182
Total	13.0	4.3	7.4	97,661

Table 83.1. Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg						
Age													
15-19	2.9	77.2	20.8	1.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	0.7	21,730				
20-24	3.9	73.2	23.9	2.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	0.8	18,311				
25-29	6.8	66.5	28.4	4.4	0.4	0.4	100.0	1.1	14,886				
30-34	10.4	57.9	33.6	6.9	1.1	0.5	100.0	1.1	12,160				
35-39	13.9	49.7	38.2	9.4	1.8	0.8	100.0	1.0	11,107				
40-44	18.6	43.9	39.8	12.3	2.8	1.2	100.0	1.0	9,639				
45-49	22.2	40.3	40.5	14.1	3.5	1.7	100.0	1.1	8,780				
Residence													
Urban	10.1	62.1	29.6	6.4	1.3	0.7	100.0	0.9	25,360				
Rural	8.9	62.7	30.0	5.8	1.0	0.6	100.0	0.9	71,252				
Schooling													
No schooling	12.3	55.2	34.2	8.2	1.7	0.8	100.0	0.9	34,514				
<5 years complete	9.3	63.6	28.6	6.0	1.0	0.7	100.0	1.0	2,936				
5-9 years complete	7.8	65.6	28.1	5.0	0.7	0.5	100.0	0.9	27,445				
10-11 years complete	6.9	69.3	25.2	4.2	0.9	0.4	100.0	0.9	9,882				
12 or more years complete	7.1	67.0	27.5	4.3	0.8	0.4	100.0	0.9	21,834				
Religion													
Hindu	8.8	62.9	29.8	5.7	1.0	0.6	100.0	0.9	77,575				
Muslim	10.7	61.1	30.2	6.7	1.3	0.7	100.0	1.1	18,693				
Sikh	14.6	58.7	29.2	8.8	2.4	0.9	100.0	1.2	206				
Other	13.4	51.5	36.6	7.2	2.9	1.8	100.0	0.6	138				
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	8.2	64.4	28.7	5.4	1.0	0.5	100.0	0.9	21,859				
Scheduled tribe	9.9	56.3	36.0	6.3	0.9	0.5	100.0	1.0	1,147				
Other backward class	8.8	63.1	29.6	5.7	1.0	0.6	100.0	0.9	52,331				
Other	11.1	59.7	31.2	7.0	1.4	0.7	100.0	1.0	21,102				
Don't know	15.8	44.8	41.5	13.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.8	174				
Total	9.2	62.5	29.9	5.9	1.1	0.6	100.0	0.9	96,612				

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A woman is classified as having hypertension if she has SBP levels ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she is currently taking antihypertension medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg	Total					
Age												
15-19	3.1	66.2	31.0	2.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.2	2,848			
20-24	6.7	52.3	42.1	5.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	0.5	2,254			
25-29	8.8	45.0	46.9	6.9	0.9	0.4	100.0	0.5	1,924			
30-34	13.9	36.8	50.6	10.8	1.4	0.4	100.0	0.5	1,567			
35-39	16.2	37.1	48.1	11.3	2.6	1.0	100.0	0.2	1,535			
40-44	17.9	36.1	46.9	13.4	3.1	0.4	100.0	0.5	1,305			
45-49	23.2	34.4	43.8	16.1	4.2	1.5	100.0	0.4	1,286			
Residence												
Urban	13.6	42.1	45.3	10.0	1.9	0.6	100.0	0.3	3,876			
Rural	10.0	49.3	41.7	7.5	1.2	0.4	100.0	0.4	8,844			
Schooling												
No schooling	12.9	45.8	42.3	10.1	1.3	0.4	100.0	0.6	2,038			
<5 years complete	12.5	51.0	37.1	9.4	1.7	0.8	100.0	0.2	482			
5-9 years complete	9.5	51.5	39.6	7.1	1.1	0.6	100.0	0.2	4,831			
10-11 years complete	10.0	48.2	42.7	7.2	1.6	0.3	100.0	0.1	1,803			
12 or more years complete	12.5	40.7	48.1	9.0	1.7	0.4	100.0	0.7	3,566			
Religion												
Hindu	10.9	46.6	43.3	8.1	1.5	0.4	100.0	0.4	10,347			
Muslim	11.7	48.9	40.5	9.0	0.9	0.7	100.0	0.3	2,315			
Other ²	(6.5)	(54.5)	(39.0)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	39			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	10.0	49.9	41.0	7.2	1.4	0.4	100.0	0.4	3,188			
Scheduled tribe	16.9	47.5	36.3	11.1	4.5	0.5	100.0	0.7	132			
Other backward class	10.5	47.0	43.5	8.1	1.1	0.4	100.0	0.4	6,795			
Other	13.6	43.9	43.6	9.7	2.2	0.6	100.0	0.4	2,595			
Total age 15-49	11.1	47.1	42.8	8.2	1.4	0.5	100.0	0.4	12,720			
Age 50-54	22.7	33.2	47.5	14.7	3.2	1.4	100.0	0.9	870			
Total age 15-54	11.8	46.2	43.1	8.6	1.5	0.5	100.0	0.4	13,590			

Note: Total includes Sikh men and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

SBP =Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A man is classified as having hypertension if he has SBP levels ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or he is currently taking antihypertension medication to control blood pressure.

The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

² Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 84.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	97.7	1.7	0.6	100.0	21,685
20-24	97.5	1.8	0.8	100.0	18,246
25-29	96.5	2.2	1.3	100.0	14,841
30-34	95.2	3.2	1.7	100.0	12,134
35-39	93.2	3.6	3.2	100.0	11,080
40-44	90.3	4.6	5.1	100.0	9,604
45-49	88.2	5.3	6.5	100.0	8,757
Residence					
Urban	94.3	2.7	3.0	100.0	25,272
Rural	95.3	2.8	1.9	100.0	71,075
Schooling					
No schooling	93.6	3.5	2.9	100.0	34,418
<5 years complete	94.5	2.9	2.6	100.0	2,933
5-9 years complete	95.8	2.5	1.7	100.0	27,375
10-11 years complete	96.0	2.4	1.6	100.0	9,868
12 or more years complete	96.0	2.2	1.7	100.0	21,753
Religion					
Hindu	95.1	2.8	2.1	100.0	77,393
Muslim	94.7	2.8	2.4	100.0	18,611
Sikh	92.7	3.2	4.0	100.0	206
Other	92.4	4.5	3.1	100.0	138
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	95.5	2.7	1.8	100.0	21,813
Scheduled tribe	94.4	3.3	2.4	100.0	1,139
Other backward class	95.2	2.8	2.1	100.0	52,194
Other	94.2	3.0	2.7	100.0	21,028
Don't know	97.6	1.2	1.2	100.0	174
Total	95.0	2.8	2.1	100.0	96,347

Table 84.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	96.7	2.7	0.7	100.0	2,838
20-24	96.4	2.5	1.0	100.0	2,238
25-29	94.5	3.8	1.7	100.0	1,921
30-34	91.6	4.2	4.2	100.0	1,561
35-39	91.2	5.0	3.8	100.0	1,533
40-44	87.2	5.0	7.9	100.0	1,304
45-49	85.8	7.1	7.1	100.0	1,282
Residence					
Urban	92.3	4.3	3.4	100.0	3,850
Rural	93.2	3.9	2.9	100.0	8,826
Schooling					
No schooling	91.8	4.5	3.7	100.0	2,031
<5 years complete	90.9	6.5	2.7	100.0	483
5-9 years complete	92.9	4.2	2.9	100.0	4,824
10-11 years complete	94.1	3.0	3.0	100.0	1,796
12 or more years complete	93.3	3.6	3.1	100.0	3,542
Religion					
Hindu	93.2	3.9	2.9	100.0	10,319
Muslim	92.0	4.3	3.6	100.0	2,300
Other ¹	(86.4)	(9.8)	(3.8)	100.0	39
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	94.1	3.2	2.7	100.0	3,181
Scheduled tribe	96.9	1.2	1.9	100.0	132
Other backward class	93.0	4.0	3.0	100.0	6,778
Other	91.4	4.9	3.7	100.0	2,575
Total age 15-49	92.9	4.0	3.1	100.0	12,676
Age 50-54	81.7	8.4	9.9	100.0	870
Total age 15-54	92.2	4.3	3.5	100.0	13,546

Note: Total includes Sikh men and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 85 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.0	0.1	0.0	13.3	9.2	10.4
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.3	1.2	1.0	13.0	20.1	18.0
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	1.3	1.4	1.4	8.4	9.8	9.4
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.3	1.9	1.7
Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	3.5	4.2	4.0	27.4	28.4	28.1
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.6	1.6	1.3	10.4	20.7	17.6
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3
Uses other tobacco product	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Uses any type of tobacco	5.8	8.2	7.6	48.2	55.1	53.0
Drinks alcohol	0.1	0.2	0.1	21.6	22.4	22.1
Number of respondents	25,751	71,910	97,661	3,958	8,989	12,946
Among those who smoke cigarettes/<i>bidis</i>, number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	0.5	0.0	0.0	7.7	6.8	7.0
1-2	22.1	26.2	25.9	21.7	18.3	19.3
3-5	27.5	35.8	35.2	23.6	19.1	20.4
6-9	15.2	12.3	12.5	6.2	9.7	8.7
10 or more	34.7	25.8	26.4	40.7	45.9	44.4
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	72	906	979	917	2,305	3,222
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	8.7	7.7	9.3	5.7	6.8
About once a week	*	44.3	37.7	31.8	28.1	29.2
Less than once a week	*	47.0	54.6	58.9	66.2	64.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	22	120	142	853	2,010	2,864

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 86 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection ¹					Percentage using a hygienic method ²	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Nothing		
Age							
15-19	81.8	13.1	29.9	1.4	0.1	43.4	22,015
20-24	79.6	15.0	36.3	1.9	0.0	51.5	18,542
Residence							
Urban	63.8	17.5	50.8	2.5	0.0	68.6	10,175
Rural	86.5	12.7	26.8	1.3	0.1	39.9	30,382
Schooling							
No schooling	94.5	6.1	13.9	0.8	0.1	20.5	5,516
<5 years complete	90.0	7.1	17.6	1.3	0.0	25.8	1,228
5-9 years complete	87.4	10.2	24.7	1.1	0.1	35.6	14,531
10-11 years complete	76.4	16.9	38.2	1.7	0.0	55.4	6,798
12 or more years complete	68.5	20.7	49.1	2.5	0.0	69.9	12,484
Religion							
Hindu	79.9	14.5	32.9	1.6	0.0	47.7	31,702
Muslim	84.4	11.6	32.1	1.4	0.1	44.3	8,747
Sikh	36.4	19.4	71.6	0.0	0.0	79.1	64
Other	46.7	20.2	59.3	5.8	0.0	80.5	44
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	85.1	11.4	26.7	1.5	0.0	38.7	9,344
Scheduled tribe	86.8	13.4	16.2	0.8	0.2	30.0	462
Other backward class	83.4	13.4	31.3	1.4	0.0	45.2	22,394
Other	68.4	18.3	44.7	2.2	0.0	62.8	8,285
Don't know	91.5	14.4	10.5	0.0	0.0	25.0	72
Total	80.8	13.9	32.8	1.6	0.0	47.1	40,557

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated.

¹ Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent

² Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

Table 87 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector of employment, according to age, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings			Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Total	Number of employed respondents		
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture			Non-agriculture	
WOMEN												
15-19	24.6	3,324	51.6	10.0	7.8	30.6	100.0	100.0	55.6	44.4	100.0	816
20-24	17.5	3,003	61.4	8.0	4.7	25.9	100.0	100.0	40.5	59.5	100.0	526
25-29	19.1	2,417	60.3	9.4	4.5	25.7	100.0	100.0	41.8	58.2	100.0	461
30-34	26.8	2,011	55.9	10.7	8.1	25.2	100.0	100.0	54.4	45.6	100.0	539
35-39	31.4	1,709	55.1	12.6	5.1	27.2	100.0	100.0	55.9	44.1	100.0	537
40-44	34.6	1,477	49.4	16.0	8.8	25.8	100.0	100.0	61.0	39.0	100.0	511
45-49	33.8	1,370	54.2	10.7	7.6	27.6	100.0	100.0	59.5	40.5	100.0	464
Total	25.2	15,311	55.1	11.0	6.8	27.1	100.0	100.0	53.0	47.0	100.0	3,855
MEN												
15-19	40.4	2,917	72.8	7.6	3.5	16.2	100.0	100.0	35.3	64.7	100.0	1,179
20-24	72.9	2,287	80.0	6.8	2.5	10.8	100.0	100.0	31.1	68.9	100.0	1,667
25-29	91.1	1,953	80.8	7.0	2.4	9.8	100.0	100.0	31.6	68.4	100.0	1,780
30-34	96.2	1,594	83.1	7.2	1.8	8.0	100.0	100.0	28.6	71.4	100.0	1,534
35-39	98.2	1,557	80.5	9.5	2.3	7.8	100.0	100.0	34.7	65.3	100.0	1,529
40-44	97.4	1,332	79.7	9.5	2.4	8.4	100.0	100.0	34.4	65.6	100.0	1,297
45-49	97.4	1,307	74.1	13.0	3.1	9.8	100.0	100.0	43.4	56.6	100.0	1,274
Total	79.2	12,946	79.1	8.5	2.5	9.9	100.0	100.0	33.8	66.2	100.0	10,260

Table 88. Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:							
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husbands earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife earns more or the same as them	
Age												
15-19	*	13	50.3	127	*	2	nc	0	*	13	nc	0
20-29	83.0	356	68.2	2,194	43.0	230	74.1	71	73.6	1,659	55.2	53
30-39	83.1	656	75.6	2,213	48.6	457	84.9	238	78.6	2,550	56.9	217
40-49	85.8	538	78.0	1,588	46.2	352	84.1	264	79.4	2,132	54.9	248
Residence												
Urban	86.0	434	75.8	2,007	46.9	319	79.7	193	80.4	2,094	52.0	188
Rural	83.3	1,129	71.7	4,116	46.2	723	84.9	379	76.1	4,260	57.9	331
Schooling												
No schooling	83.0	888	74.1	2,916	44.6	593	82.9	161	74.5	1,378	52.6	149
<5 years complete	90.9	60	66.0	187	(55.0)	36	(84.1)	43	71.9	295	(49.7)	39
5-9 years complete	82.7	322	72.4	1,625	39.9	232	81.1	220	78.3	2,504	58.1	200
10-11 years complete	79.4	67	72.3	385	(55.3)	45	(86.1)	45	79.5	685	(62.3)	41
12 or more years complete	89.6	226	72.7	1,010	60.5	136	86.5	103	79.4	1,492	55.4	90
Religion												
Hindu	84.9	1,313	73.3	4,901	48.5	861	83.8	501	76.9	5,131	56.1	450
Muslim	79.6	247	72.0	1,209	37.1	178	78.2	70	80.0	1,201	53.7	67
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	83.3	545	73.7	1,584	46.6	375	84.1	209	75.1	1,657	57.1	193
Scheduled tribe	(86.3)	27	83.6	70	*	19	*	11	73.5	68	*	11
Other backward class	84.2	748	71.9	3,252	47.6	502	80.9	265	78.1	3,398	56.4	233
Other	85.0	239	74.6	1,210	43.9	145	87.1	86	79.8	1,227	47.4	80
Total	84.1	1,563	73.0	6,123	46.4	1,042	83.2	573	77.5	6,354	55.8	518

Note: Total includes Sikh women/men, women/ men belonging to "other" religions, and women/ men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

nc=No cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 89 Decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision					According to men, person who usually makes the decision					
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Other	Total
	URBAN										
Own health care	10.8	65.2	19.4	2.5	2.1	100.0	57.3	9.9	0.3	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	5.5	70.7	16.8	4.3	2.7	100.0	76.2	3.3	0.8	0.2	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	7.1	66.4	20.8	3.4	2.3	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL										
Own health care	10.5	61.3	21.8	3.7	2.6	100.0	51.9	9.7	0.5	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	5.2	64.3	21.3	6.1	3.2	100.0	69.9	2.8	1.7	0.3	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	6.9	60.5	24.6	5.3	2.6	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL										
Own health care	10.6	62.3	21.2	3.4	2.5	100.0	53.5	9.8	0.5	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	5.3	66.0	20.1	5.6	3.0	100.0	71.8	2.9	1.5	0.3	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	7.0	62.1	23.6	4.8	2.5	100.0	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife						
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage in neither decision	Number of men
Age											
15-19	52.2	47.1	47.9	38.0	39.1	274	(91.4)	(98.3)	(91.4)	(1.7)	25
20-24	65.7	59.5	60.1	48.8	26.2	1,800	91.4	93.7	86.7	1.5	621
25-29	69.4	67.6	64.3	55.4	21.6	2,183	90.2	94.4	86.2	1.6	1,365
30-39	75.5	75.7	72.2	62.7	14.8	3,574	90.1	95.7	87.5	1.6	2,886
40-49	79.6	78.8	76.9	68.5	12.8	2,628	88.6	95.8	86.2	1.9	2,461
Residence											
Urban	76.0	76.3	73.5	64.1	14.5	2,724	89.8	95.7	86.9	1.5	2,165
Rural	71.9	69.5	67.5	58.0	19.7	7,734	89.7	95.2	86.7	1.8	5,192
Schooling											
No schooling	74.3	72.3	69.1	60.8	18.0	4,794	89.1	96.1	86.7	1.5	1,540
<5 years complete	66.6	69.7	68.5	57.6	21.0	321	88.8	94.8	85.1	1.6	326
5-9 years complete	71.4	70.3	68.7	58.3	18.9	2,774	89.5	95.0	86.4	1.9	2,883
10-11 years complete	71.2	72.6	67.5	58.3	19.7	672	89.3	95.1	87.2	2.8	798
12 or more years complete	73.5	69.7	69.9	59.1	17.3	1,898	91.0	95.3	87.6	1.2	1,811
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	78.4	77.4	74.0	65.5	13.3	2,448	89.7	95.4	86.8	1.7	7,154
Employed, for cash	80.5	80.5	77.1	69.0	11.7	1,563	89.3	95.2	86.4	1.8	6,354
Employed, not for cash	74.8	72.0	68.4	59.3	16.3	885	92.8	96.4	90.3	1.0	800
Not employed	71.3	69.4	67.5	57.8	19.8	8,010	90.1	93.9	85.7	1.8	204

Continued...

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife						
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Number of living children											
0	60.8	54.5	53.9	43.8	30.8	1,161	90.9	93.4	86.3	1.9	922
1-2	71.5	69.6	67.4	57.8	19.8	3,971	90.1	95.1	86.7	1.6	2,853
3-4	76.4	76.1	73.5	64.5	14.7	3,723	89.8	95.6	87.3	2.0	2,550
5+	77.3	76.2	73.5	64.2	14.1	1,604	87.7	97.1	86.0	1.2	1,033
Household structure¹											
Nuclear	78.1	77.9	75.3	66.0	12.9	4,830	89.2	96.7	87.3	1.3	3,410
Non-nuclear	68.6	65.5	63.6	54.1	22.9	5,628	90.2	94.1	86.3	2.0	3,948
Religion											
Hindu	73.1	71.4	69.2	59.8	18.1	8,545	90.1	95.4	87.0	1.6	6,051
Muslim	72.5	70.6	68.1	59.0	19.2	1,896	88.4	95.2	85.8	2.3	1,284
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	73.6	72.4	69.9	60.5	17.5	2,516	90.0	95.1	86.9	1.8	1,832
Scheduled tribe	80.8	79.3	72.2	65.6	12.0	137	92.4	97.6	91.0	1.0	87
Other backward class	71.7	69.4	67.4	57.7	19.6	5,667	89.2	95.4	86.3	1.7	3,967
Other	74.8	74.3	72.0	63.1	16.4	2,125	90.6	95.4	87.7	1.6	1,466
Total	73.0	71.2	69.0	59.6	18.3	10,458	89.7	95.3	86.8	1.7	7,358

Note: Total includes Sikh women/men, women/men belonging to "other" religions, and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

() Percentage based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit

Background characteristic	Women's access to money				Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes				Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹		
Age									
15-19	31.4	40.1	23.8	0.5	17.5	3,324			
20-24	40.1	51.1	27.9	0.9	21.0	3,003			
25-29	46.7	55.1	28.3	2.1	28.7	2,417			
30-39	49.7	62.1	28.7	3.5	40.4	3,720			
40-49	52.2	65.2	30.2	4.5	53.4	2,847			
Residence									
Urban	49.9	60.1	34.2	2.9	42.8	4,207			
Rural	41.5	52.6	25.3	2.1	28.2	11,104			
Schooling									
No schooling	42.9	50.8	24.3	3.2	35.7	5,431			
<5 years complete	37.0	41.5	29.1	4.6	27.6	447			
5-9 years complete	40.6	45.0	25.9	1.8	26.3	4,386			
10-11 years complete	40.3	57.2	28.6	1.1	27.1	1,532			
12 or more years complete	51.8	73.1	34.7	1.8	36.9	3,515			
Employment (past 12 months)									
Employed	51.3	58.8	34.5	3.8	40.5	3,855			
Employed, for cash	57.5	61.4	37.9	4.0	45.7	2,548			
Employed, not for cash	39.3	53.8	27.8	3.3	30.5	1,307			
Not employed	41.3	53.2	25.4	1.8	29.4	11,457			
Number of living children									
0	36.6	45.3	26.6	0.8	20.9	5,662			
1-2	49.2	58.5	29.1	2.2	32.7	4,128			
3-4	48.1	62.0	28.1	3.8	42.0	3,846			
5+	45.0	59.6	27.2	4.1	46.6	1,674			

Continued...

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit—Continued

Background characteristic	Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes					Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	
Household structure²						
Nuclear	45.1	57.1	28.3	2.6	37.8	7,354
Non-nuclear	42.7	52.4	27.1	2.0	27.0	7,957
Religion						
Hindu	43.4	56.4	27.2	2.3	33.2	12,157
Muslim	45.1	47.7	29.7	2.3	28.2	3,131
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	39.8	54.8	26.2	2.9	31.4	3,676
Scheduled tribe	35.7	52.0	19.4	3.1	36.4	178
Other backward class	43.7	53.1	26.7	2.1	30.7	8,278
Other	49.3	58.8	32.5	1.9	36.7	3,160
Total	43.8	54.6	27.7	2.3	32.2	15,311

Total includes Sikh women, women belonging to "other" religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ To the market, to the health facility, and to places outside the village/community

² Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

Table 92 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women			Men					
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	19.6	16.5	13.8	3,324	85.2	459	42.1	35.7	2,917
20-24	26.5	21.3	42.2	3,003	71.8	1,269	45.2	37.1	2,287
25-29	32.7	25.2	53.7	2,417	64.3	1,298	55.8	45.5	1,953
30-34	38.1	28.1	49.4	2,011	51.4	994	68.8	53.0	1,594
35-39	43.4	31.4	46.4	1,709	46.5	793	78.9	61.1	1,557
40-44	45.5	33.3	33.1	1,477	44.2	489	87.2	69.3	1,332
45-49	50.6	37.5	28.0	1,370	40.6	384	93.5	77.0	1,307
Residence									
Urban	29.2	18.9	48.6	4,207	74.2	2,046	58.0	39.2	3,958
Rural	35.0	28.0	32.8	11,104	51.4	3,640	64.1	55.1	8,989
Religion									
Hindu	34.6	27.1	38.1	12,157	61.4	4,635	63.1	52.7	10,525
Muslim	28.9	19.2	33.0	3,131	51.2	1,033	59.0	39.8	2,363
Other ¹	*	*	*	12	*	10	(42.9)	(29.8)	39
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	34.9	26.0	29.5	3,676	46.3	1,086	65.6	51.0	3,240
Scheduled tribe	44.1	36.7	28.7	178	(42.8)	51	69.0	54.8	132
Other backward class	33.0	25.5	35.7	8,278	55.4	2,953	61.0	49.6	6,923
Other	32.0	24.4	50.3	3,160	77.2	1,589	61.1	50.5	2,640
Schooling									
No schooling	41.2	30.3	27.0	5,431	4.0	1,467	76.8	58.4	2,080
<5 years complete	30.8	24.8	29.1	447	21.5	130	71.2	52.2	489
5-9 years complete	30.2	23.4	33.8	4,386	55.1	1,483	63.5	51.0	4,909
10-11 years complete	25.5	20.5	35.2	1,532	87.8	540	54.2	46.2	1,834
12 or more years complete	29.0	23.0	58.8	3,515	97.3	2,066	55.0	46.3	3,635
Total age 15-49	33.4	25.5	37.1	15,311	59.6	5,686	62.2	50.2	12,946
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	94.1	77.6	889
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	64.3	52.0	13,835

Note: Total includes Sikh women/men and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 93 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	28.1	17.8	24.3	19.4	27.0	18.5
She neglects the house or children	30.3	17.5	28.4	18.0	29.7	17.7
She argues with him	32.9	23.0	28.9	25.4	31.7	24.0
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	13.4	8.2	11.0	9.8	12.7	8.9
She doesn't cook properly	22.6	11.1	21.6	11.9	22.3	11.4
He suspects her of being unfaithful	26.5	22.0	22.6	23.6	25.4	22.7
She shows disrespect for in-laws	39.3	26.5	37.4	30.7	38.8	28.2
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	52.2	40.0	49.3	43.9	51.3	41.6
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	87.9	85.9	80.2	81.7	85.7	84.1
Knows her husband has sex with other women	88.6	78.7	81.4	74.0	86.5	76.8
Is tired or not in the mood	86.8	79.5	78.5	75.8	84.4	78.0
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	80.6	69.1	72.0	65.4	78.1	67.5
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	6.2	7.8	13.1	11.8	8.2	9.4
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	13.8	na	12.8	na	13.4
Refuse to give her financial support	na	6.5	na	6.4	na	6.4
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	5.2	na	4.8	na	5.1
Have sex with another woman	na	4.5	na	5.0	na	4.7
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	2.7	na	2.6	na	2.6
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	83.4	na	84.0	na	83.6
Number of respondents	10,858	7,552	4,453	5,395	15,311	12,946

na = Not applicable

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age								
15-19	51.1	47.0	70.6	62.9	79.1	79.1	3,324	2,917
20-24	49.2	42.8	79.9	67.3	83.6	83.6	3,003	2,287
25-29	49.5	40.6	80.3	70.7	83.1	83.1	2,417	1,953
30-39	52.9	40.3	80.7	69.9	83.2	83.2	3,720	3,150
40-49	53.2	37.0	79.6	67.8	83.0	83.0	2,847	2,639
Residence								
Urban	39.5	29.6	81.4	70.1	86.9	86.9	4,207	3,958
Rural	55.8	46.9	76.8	66.4	80.3	80.3	11,104	8,989
Schooling								
No schooling	59.0	50.6	77.6	62.4	79.1	79.1	5,431	2,080
<5 years complete	53.7	47.5	76.3	63.5	76.7	76.7	447	489
5-9 years complete	52.6	45.6	76.8	65.0	80.9	80.9	4,386	4,909
10-11 years complete	45.9	40.1	77.6	69.4	83.4	83.4	1,532	1,834
12 or more years complete	39.9	31.1	80.9	73.5	86.1	86.1	3,515	3,635
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	56.5	41.7	77.0	67.7	82.5	82.5	3,855	10,260
Employed, for cash	52.6	40.5	79.2	68.5	83.4	83.4	2,548	8,983
Employed, not for cash	64.0	49.9	72.6	62.3	76.1	76.1	1,307	1,276
Not employed	49.6	41.4	78.4	67.0	81.5	81.5	11,457	2,687
Marital status								
Never married	49.3	43.9	72.0	65.4	81.2	81.2	4,453	5,395
Currently married	52.3	39.8	80.7	69.2	83.2	83.2	10,458	7,358
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	47.9	48.4	77.1	63.3	80.1	80.1	399	194

Continued...

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Number of living children								
0	49.4	44.0	73.7	65.8	81.4	81.4	5,662	6,377
1-2	47.9	37.1	81.6	69.4	84.0	84.0	4,128	2,924
3-4	53.9	41.2	80.0	69.2	82.2	82.2	3,846	2,595
5+	60.1	41.3	79.9	69.0	83.1	83.1	1,674	1,051
Household structure⁴								
Nuclear	51.4	41.7	78.4	66.4	81.7	81.7	7,354	6,202
Non-nuclear	51.2	41.5	77.8	68.6	82.8	82.8	7,957	6,745
Religion								
Hindu	51.8	42.5	78.2	67.8	82.2	82.2	12,157	10,525
Muslim	49.4	38.4	77.4	66.0	82.7	82.7	3,131	2,363
Other ⁵	*	(26.2)	*	(74.8)	(79.3)	(79.3)	12	39
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	55.6	47.4	76.2	67.0	80.3	80.3	3,676	3,240
Scheduled tribe	62.5	50.1	67.0	68.7	80.6	80.6	178	132
Other backward class	52.0	42.4	78.8	67.3	82.2	82.2	8,278	6,923
Other	43.9	32.2	79.1	68.8	85.4	85.4	3,160	2,640
Total	51.3	41.6	78.1	67.5	82.3	82.3	15,311	12,946

Note: Total includes Sikh women/men and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Specified reasons are: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws.

² Specified reasons are: knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease, knows husband has sex with other women, and is tired or not in the mood.

³ Specified behaviours are: gets angry and reprimands her, refuses to give her financial support, uses force to have sex, and has sex with another woman.

⁴ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

⁵ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 95 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence; among those who have experienced physical violence, the person committing the violence; and among those who have experienced sexual violence, the person committing the violence the first time, by marital status, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	32.1	17.1	28.0
Sexual violence only	1.3	1.0	1.2
Physical and sexual violence	6.9	0.8	5.2
Physical or sexual violence	40.3	18.8	34.4
Number of women	6,779	2,549	9,328
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	90.0	0.0	76.8
Former husband	1.0	0.0	0.9
Father/step-father	5.7	26.3	8.8
Mother/step-mother	12.4	60.4	19.4
Sister/brother	5.2	30.0	8.8
Daughter/son	0.1	0.8	0.2
Other relative	1.0	1.1	1.0
Current boyfriend	0.1	0.0	0.1
Former boyfriend	0.0	0.4	0.1
Mother in-law	0.6	0.0	0.5
Father in-law	0.5	0.0	0.4
Other in-law	0.8	0.0	0.7
Teacher	1.7	12.7	3.3
Other	0.2	1.8	0.4
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	2,644	455	3,099
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	93.9	(0.0)	87.1
Former husband	1.6	(0.0)	1.4
Current/former boyfriend	0.2	(13.8)	1.2
Father/step-father	0.2	(5.4)	0.6
Brother/step-brother	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other relative	2.7	(36.7)	5.2
In-law	0.3	(4.2)	0.6
Own friend/acquaintance	0.0	(13.8)	1.0
Family friend	0.3	(10.1)	1.0
Teacher	0.3	(0.0)	0.3
Employer/someone at work	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Stranger	0.0	(7.6)	0.6
Other	0.3	(8.6)	0.9
Number who experienced sexual violence	558	44	602

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age.

¹ Women can report more than one person who committed the violence

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 96 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	2.2	90
20-24	4.5	868
25-29	4.3	1,284
30-39	4.4	2,310
40-49	4.2	1,772
Residence		
Urban	3.1	1,713
Rural	4.8	4,610
Marital status		
Currently married	4.1	6,075
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	9.3	247
Number of living children		
0	2.2	276
1-2	3.3	2,490
3-4	5.1	2,464
5+	5.5	1,093
Schooling		
No schooling	5.2	3,040
<5 years complete	7.5	213
5-9 years complete	3.9	1,650
10-11 years complete	3.0	390
12 or more years complete	2.2	1,030
Religion		
Hindu	4.4	5,143
Muslim	4.1	1,168
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	5.6	1,518
Scheduled tribe	7.1	78
Other backward class	4.2	3,428
Other	3.1	1,289
Total	4.3	6,323

Note: Total includes never married women, Sikh women, women belonging to "other" religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 97 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	35.3	4.2	21.0	25.2
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	16.5	2.0	9.6	11.6
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	14.7	1.8	8.8	10.5
Slapped her	33.1	2.7	20.2	22.9
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	11.0	1.6	6.4	8.0
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	10.9	1.6	6.2	7.8
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	2.0	0.4	1.1	1.5
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	7.8	1.7	4.6	6.3
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	6.2	1.4	3.7	5.1
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	3.1	0.7	1.8	2.5
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	4.4	1.1	2.5	3.6
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	14.0	3.0	7.9	10.9
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	9.7	1.9	5.2	7.1
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	6.4	1.2	3.8	5.1
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	8.0	1.9	4.4	6.2
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	36.7	5.0	21.9	26.8
Any form of physical and sexual violence	6.4	0.9	3.8	4.7
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	38.5	6.2	22.7	28.9
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	4.0	0.6	2.5	3.1
Any violence by women against their husband ²	2.4	0.4	1.7	2.2
Number of ever-married women	6,779	6,779	6,779	6,779

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

² Any violence by women against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting her

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	11.9	18.7	5.0	19.2	23.7	175
20-24	11.3	27.7	7.0	29.8	31.1	1,089
25-29	14.9	35.1	8.0	36.2	38.3	1,370
30-39	14.7	38.4	8.8	39.9	41.5	2,352
40-49	14.2	37.7	7.2	38.8	40.7	1,793
Residence						
Urban	11.8	28.4	5.5	29.5	31.2	1,809
Rural	14.8	37.8	8.7	39.3	41.2	4,970
Schooling						
No schooling	16.9	43.0	9.1	44.2	46.2	3,150
<5 years complete	14.7	40.5	10.9	41.6	43.3	226
5-9 years complete	13.3	34.6	7.5	36.3	38.0	1,784
10-11 years complete	11.3	23.6	6.2	25.4	27.7	437
12 or more years complete	8.0	19.2	4.8	20.5	22.2	1,181
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	12.8	32.6	7.1	33.9	35.6	5,065
Employed for cash	18.2	43.3	10.2	44.5	46.9	1,117
Employed not for cash	16.3	43.5	9.8	45.5	47.5	597
Marital status						
Currently married	13.5	35.2	7.7	36.6	38.3	6,507
Widowed	13.0	32.7	6.1	33.1	34.2	209
Divorced/separated/deserted	65.2	57.8	23.4	57.8	75.7	62
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	13.3	34.8	7.5	36.2	37.9	6,365
0-4 years	9.6	19.4	5.7	21.9	23.4	1,186
5-9 years	13.6	35.7	7.0	36.4	37.9	1,105
10+ years	14.2	39.0	8.2	40.4	42.2	4,073
Married more than once	24.5	50.6	16.0	52.4	56.9	162
Number of living children						
0	11.5	22.4	6.8	24.7	26.4	733
1-2	12.1	30.1	6.3	31.4	33.1	2,489
3-4	15.6	41.0	8.7	42.3	44.2	2,464
5+	16.0	43.0	10.1	44.3	46.2	1,093
Household structure²						
Nuclear	15.3	39.5	8.7	41.1	43.0	3,163
Non-nuclear	12.8	31.7	7.1	32.9	34.7	3,616
Religion						
Hindu	13.8	35.9	8.2	37.4	39.1	5,514
Muslim	14.8	33.0	6.1	33.8	36.3	1,252

Continued...

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	16.1	42.7	10.3	44.3	46.0	1,636
Scheduled tribe	33.5	54.0	16.5	56.1	58.8	81
Other backward class	13.5	35.3	7.6	36.7	38.5	3,644
Other	11.6	25.2	4.9	26.5	28.4	1,408
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	22.5	53.3	14.9	55.6	57.9	1,295
No	12.0	30.7	6.1	31.8	33.6	5,294
Don't know	10.9	41.6	8.5	43.4	44.6	189
Total	14.0	35.3	7.8	36.7	38.5	6,779

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes Sikh women, women belonging to "other" religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

² Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	18.2	44.2	9.0	45.3	47.6	1,478
<5 years complete	19.1	46.7	8.6	47.2	48.0	189
5-9 years complete	15.5	40.1	9.7	41.5	43.2	2,452
10-11 years complete	12.3	30.8	7.8	32.8	34.5	914
12 or more years complete	8.5	22.0	4.1	23.4	25.2	1,734
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	10.0	28.0	5.1	29.5	31.0	5,056
Drinks/never gets drunk	17.0	44.5	6.1	45.9	48.9	175
Gets drunk sometimes	21.7	54.1	13.9	55.6	58.1	1,237
Gets drunk often	45.4	73.4	28.7	74.3	77.2	311
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	25.4	38.4	10.3	40.0	42.8	115
Wife is same age	12.8	30.5	11.4	35.0	36.5	185
Wife 1-4 years younger	13.7	35.5	8.0	37.0	38.8	4,144
Wife 5-9 years younger	11.8	35.6	6.2	36.5	37.9	1,703
Wife 10+ years younger	16.1	31.1	8.7	32.5	34.8	359
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	13.6	35.8	7.9	37.2	38.8	3,755
Wife has more schooling	12.7	29.9	8.2	31.5	33.4	1,042
Both have equal schooling	10.1	23.6	5.2	25.2	27.2	727
Neither attended school	18.4	45.1	8.9	46.1	48.6	1,244
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	5.7	20.9	2.4	21.5	22.6	2,326
1-2	11.6	37.1	6.9	38.3	40.2	2,668
3-4	24.5	49.1	14.0	51.7	54.1	1,441
5-6	44.4	61.5	25.7	64.0	68.8	343
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	17.5	36.8	9.4	38.4	40.6	1,198
1-2	18.2	41.0	10.9	43.0	44.8	1,437
3	10.5	32.5	6.0	33.7	35.2	3,873
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified⁴						
0	11.0	26.5	4.9	27.3	29.3	3,288
1-2	16.3	38.4	9.4	40.0	41.8	1,200
3-4	16.6	45.8	10.2	47.6	49.6	1,005
5-6	17.1	49.4	13.0	52.1	53.6	814
7	17.4	42.3	10.6	44.1	45.5	472

Continued...

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—*Continued*

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	18.2	32.0	10.2	33.6	36.3	429
1-2	21.2	47.1	12.5	48.6	51.6	899
3	12.4	33.6	6.9	35.0	36.6	5,451
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	27.0	55.7	15.9	57.4	59.4	1,542
Sometimes	10.6	31.5	5.8	32.9	34.5	4,373
Never	7.6	18.1	3.9	19.1	21.8	864
Total	14.0	35.3	7.8	36.7	38.5	6,779

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

¹ Currently married women only

² Behaviours include: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men, frequently accuses her of being unfaithful, does not permit her to meet her female friends, tries to limit her contact with her family, insists on knowing where she is at all times, and does not trust her with any money

³ Currently married women only. Decisions included are decisions about own health care, major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

⁴ Reasons given for which wife beating is justified include: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws

⁵ Reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband include: she knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease, she knows her husband has sex with other women, and she is tired or not in the mood

Table 100 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence¹						
Ever ²	25.6	1.8	8.0	5.8	27.1	2,394
In the past 12 months	28.0	2.0	9.0	6.3	29.8	1,712
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ²	41.2	3.6	16.2	13.1	43.8	531
In the past 12 months	41.4	3.2	15.3	13.1	44.7	426
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ²	24.7	1.7	7.7	5.6	26.2	2,488
In the past 12 months	27.1	1.9	8.6	6.2	28.9	1,818
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ²	49.5	4.3	19.7	15.8	52.5	436
In the past 12 months	51.0	4.3	19.7	16.2	54.9	319

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

¹ Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

² Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 101 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	80.7	82.9	58.4	77.7	75.4	77.4
Never sought help but told someone	7.5	7.7	9.6	7.3	10.4	7.8
Sought help	11.9	9.4	32.0	15.0	14.2	14.9
Number of women who experienced violence	2,610	113	489	2,733	480	3,212
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	64.5	*	58.1	60.4	74.6	62.4
Husband's family	31.0	*	40.6	39.6	0.0	34.0
Current/former husband	1.1	*	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.5
Friend	6.7	*	11.1	6.8	17.7	8.3
Neighbour	3.2	*	7.8	5.4	0.0	4.6
Religious leader	0.5	*	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.8
Doctor/medical personnel	1.1	*	2.8	1.1	4.9	1.6
Police	3.3	*	6.5	5.0	0.0	4.3
Social service organization	0.7	*	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4
Other	4.1	*	4.0	3.5	7.2	4.0
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	310	11	157	409	68	477

¹ Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the fourth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in NFHS-4 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-4 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-4 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any proportion or mean as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y , and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}, \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where

- h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H ,
- m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
- y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
- x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
- f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-4 sample for Uttar Pradesh, there were 3,638 clusters. Hence, 3,638 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where

- r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 3,638 clusters,
- $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 3,637 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
- k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also computed, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. The relative standard error (SE/R) and confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each estimate are also computed.

Sampling errors for NFHS-4 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Uttar Pradesh as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$); for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS		
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	<i>De facto</i> household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public health sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Birth registration	Proportion	<i>De jure</i> children under age 5 years
Births delivered by a health personnel	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Children under age 6 months
Children with diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under age 5 years
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	Proportion	Children age 9-59 months
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months with an anaemia test
Women with any anaemia	Proportion	Women age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Postneonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Infant mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Child mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Under-five mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
MEN		
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of males age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Men age 15-49
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	Men age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.964	0.002	76,233	76,233	2.697	0.002	0.960	0.968
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.350	0.004	76,233	76,233	2.036	0.010	0.343	0.357
Using iodized salt	0.937	0.002	75,750	75,747	1.966	0.002	0.934	0.940
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	994.769	2.922	1,98,860	1,97,318	1.190	0.003	988.926	1000.612
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.368	0.002	1,73,185	1,73,217	1.778	0.006	0.364	0.373
Urban residence	0.264	0.003	97,661	97,661	2.375	0.013	0.257	0.270
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.357	0.003	97,661	97,661	1.805	0.008	0.351	0.362
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.329	0.003	97,661	97,661	2.144	0.010	0.322	0.335
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.295	0.002	97,661	97,661	1.221	0.006	0.292	0.299
Currently married	0.679	0.002	97,661	97,661	1.232	0.003	0.675	0.682
Married before age 18	0.451	0.003	75,629	75,646	1.494	0.006	0.445	0.456
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.455	0.003	66,489	66,279	1.511	0.006	0.449	0.461
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.317	0.003	66,489	66,279	1.461	0.008	0.312	0.322
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.138	0.002	66,489	66,279	1.447	0.014	0.134	0.142
Currently using pill	0.019	0.001	66,489	66,279	1.259	0.035	0.018	0.021
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.012	0.001	66,489	66,279	1.237	0.044	0.011	0.013
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.108	0.002	66,489	66,279	1.457	0.016	0.104	0.111
Currently using female sterilization	0.173	0.002	66,489	66,279	1.420	0.012	0.169	0.177
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.541	0.005	22,152	21,394	1.459	0.009	0.531	0.551
Unmet need for family planning	0.180	0.002	66,489	66,279	1.324	0.011	0.177	0.184
Want no more children	0.668	0.002	66,489	66,279	1.234	0.003	0.663	0.672
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.139	0.002	66,489	66,279	1.222	0.012	0.136	0.142
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.264	0.004	28,739	28,618	1.487	0.015	0.256	0.272
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.129	0.003	28,739	28,618	1.535	0.024	0.123	0.135
Birth registration	0.602	0.005	39,989	39,577	1.646	0.008	0.592	0.612
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.704	0.004	41,744	41,401	1.474	0.006	0.696	0.712
Institutional delivery	0.678	0.004	41,744	41,401	1.539	0.006	0.670	0.687
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.588	0.005	28,739	28,618	1.640	0.008	0.579	0.598
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.288	0.005	28,739	28,618	1.778	0.016	0.278	0.297
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.419	0.010	3,572	3,539	1.150	0.023	0.400	0.438
Children with diarrhoea	0.150	0.003	38,921	38,577	1.333	0.017	0.145	0.155
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.379	0.008	5,878	5,771	1.230	0.021	0.363	0.395
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.666	0.008	5,878	5,771	1.286	0.013	0.650	0.683
Child received BCG vaccination	0.876	0.005	7,735	7,659	1.316	0.006	0.866	0.886
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.665	0.007	7,735	7,659	1.257	0.010	0.652	0.679
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.683	0.007	7,735	7,659	1.243	0.010	0.669	0.696
Child received measles vaccination	0.708	0.007	7,735	7,659	1.258	0.009	0.695	0.721
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.528	0.007	7,735	7,659	1.254	0.014	0.514	0.542
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.511	0.007	7,735	7,659	1.264	0.014	0.496	0.525
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.400	0.005	33,116	32,815	1.584	0.012	0.391	0.410
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.462	0.003	37,605	37,160	1.232	0.007	0.456	0.469
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.179	0.003	37,605	37,160	1.203	0.014	0.174	0.184
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.395	0.003	37,605	37,160	1.180	0.008	0.388	0.401
Children with any anaemia	0.632	0.004	34,754	34,357	1.298	0.006	0.624	0.639
Women with any anaemia	0.524	0.003	96,500	96,360	1.596	0.005	0.519	0.529
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.253	0.002	90,303	90,315	1.297	0.007	0.249	0.257
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.166	0.002	90,303	90,315	1.440	0.011	0.162	0.169
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.610	0.007	15,387	15,311	1.883	0.012	0.595	0.625
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.175	0.004	15,387	15,311	1.464	0.026	0.166	0.184
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.344	0.007	9,328	9,328	1.455	0.021	0.330	0.359
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.740	0.024	2,72,501	2,72,551	1.251	0.009	2.692	2.787
Neonatal mortality	45.182	1.257	42,153	41,834	1.120	0.028	42.668	47.696
Postneonatal mortality	18.369	0.747	42,267	41,967	1.115	0.041	16.875	19.863
Infant mortality	63.551	1.471	42,217	41,893	1.126	0.023	60.610	66.493
Child mortality	15.517	0.720	42,309	41,983	1.176	0.046	14.076	16.958
Under-five mortality	78.083	1.633	42,494	42,174	1.142	0.021	74.816	81.349
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.175	0.002	1,72,981	1,71,696	1.831	0.011	0.171	0.179
Urban residence	0.306	0.007	12,939	12,946	1.844	0.024	0.291	0.321
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.161	0.005	12,939	12,946	1.502	0.030	0.151	0.170
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.422	0.007	12,939	12,946	1.663	0.017	0.408	0.437
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.417	0.005	12,939	12,946	1.133	0.012	0.407	0.427
Currently married	0.568	0.005	12,939	12,946	1.143	0.009	0.558	0.578
Married before age 21	0.418	0.008	7,682	7,743	1.336	0.018	0.403	0.433
Want no more children	0.681	0.007	7,298	7,358	1.225	0.010	0.667	0.694
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.155	0.006	7,298	7,358	1.306	0.036	0.144	0.166
Men with any anaemia	0.237	0.005	12,668	12,651	1.252	0.021	0.227	0.247
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.259	0.005	12,670	12,662	1.180	0.019	0.249	0.269
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.126	0.004	12,670	12,662	1.260	0.032	0.118	0.133
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.835	0.006	12,939	12,946	1.755	0.007	0.823	0.846
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.262	0.007	12,939	12,946	1.749	0.026	0.248	0.275

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.926	0.006	20,380	20,034	3.232	0.006	0.914	0.938
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.683	0.009	20,380	20,034	2.709	0.013	0.666	0.701
Using iodized salt	0.973	0.002	20,220	19,863	1.640	0.002	0.969	0.977
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	941.009	6.001	53,104	51,018	1.322	0.006	929.007	953.011
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.265	0.006	44,874	43,138	2.471	0.022	0.254	0.277
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.556	0.007	17,003	16,447	1.725	0.012	0.542	0.569
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.398	0.006	17,003	16,447	1.670	0.016	0.385	0.410
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.158	0.004	17,003	16,447	1.445	0.026	0.150	0.166
Currently using pill	0.026	0.002	17,003	16,447	1.317	0.062	0.023	0.029
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.020	0.002	17,003	16,447	1.422	0.076	0.017	0.023
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.195	0.005	17,003	16,447	1.679	0.026	0.184	0.205
Currently using female sterilization	0.150	0.004	17,003	16,447	1.572	0.029	0.141	0.159
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.343	0.010	6,871	6,648	1.705	0.028	0.324	0.363
Unmet need for family planning	0.133	0.004	17,003	16,447	1.465	0.029	0.126	0.141
Want no more children	0.685	0.005	17,003	16,447	1.389	0.007	0.676	0.695
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.433	0.011	6,589	6,191	1.714	0.025	0.412	0.455
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.202	0.008	6,589	6,191	1.594	0.040	0.186	0.218
Birth registration	0.679	0.011	9,002	8,398	1.675	0.016	0.658	0.700
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.758	0.008	9,154	8,532	1.472	0.011	0.741	0.774
Institutional delivery	0.717	0.009	9,154	8,532	1.597	0.013	0.699	0.735
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.667	0.010	6,589	6,191	1.773	0.016	0.647	0.688
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.359	0.011	6,589	6,191	1.908	0.032	0.336	0.382
Children with diarrhoea	0.142	0.006	8,658	8,072	1.396	0.039	0.131	0.153
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.474	0.020	1,288	1,149	1.323	0.042	0.434	0.513
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.727	0.018	1,288	1,149	1.339	0.025	0.690	0.763
Child received BCG vaccination	0.883	0.010	1,754	1,630	1.300	0.012	0.862	0.903
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.688	0.015	1,754	1,630	1.290	0.021	0.659	0.717
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.698	0.014	1,754	1,630	1.292	0.021	0.669	0.727
Child received measles vaccination	0.708	0.014	1,754	1,630	1.239	0.019	0.680	0.736
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.560	0.015	1,754	1,630	1.248	0.027	0.529	0.590
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.536	0.016	1,754	1,630	1.308	0.030	0.504	0.568
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.372	0.011	7,395	6,913	1.666	0.029	0.351	0.394
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.379	0.008	8,416	7,768	1.389	0.021	0.363	0.395
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.180	0.006	8,416	7,768	1.298	0.032	0.169	0.192
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.337	0.008	8,416	7,768	1.324	0.023	0.322	0.352
Children with any anaemia	0.650	0.008	7,784	7,215	1.364	0.012	0.634	0.666
Women with any anaemia	0.527	0.006	26,190	25,274	1.871	0.011	0.515	0.538
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.176	0.004	24,823	24,057	1.496	0.021	0.168	0.183
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.272	0.005	24,823	24,057	1.635	0.017	0.262	0.281
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.761	0.013	4,381	4,207	2.089	0.018	0.734	0.788
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.257	0.011	4,381	4,207	1.637	0.042	0.235	0.279
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.081	0.038	74,833	72,602	1.294	0.018	2.006	2.157
Neonatal mortality	36.709	2.573	9,266	8,635	1.205	0.070	31.562	41.855
Postneonatal mortality	15.147	1.562	9,267	8,655	1.161	0.103	12.023	18.270
Infant mortality	51.855	3.021	9,276	8,641	1.179	0.058	45.814	57.896
Child mortality	10.715	1.417	9,311	8,676	1.258	0.132	7.881	13.549
Under-five mortality	62.014	3.441	9,319	8,685	1.213	0.055	55.133	68.896
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.143	0.005	47,256	45,585	2.301	0.034	0.133	0.153
Want no more children	0.668	0.013	2,162	2,165	1.291	0.020	0.642	0.694
Men with any anaemia	0.206	0.009	3,930	3,838	1.305	0.044	0.188	0.224
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.186	0.009	3,935	3,847	1.228	0.046	0.169	0.203
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.206	0.009	3,935	3,847	1.346	0.046	0.187	0.225
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.895	0.010	4,039	3,958	2.047	0.011	0.875	0.915
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.295	0.014	4,039	3,958	1.905	0.046	0.268	0.322

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Uttar Pradesh, 2015-16

Variable	Value	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.978	0.001	55,853	56,199	1.911	0.001	0.975	0.980
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.231	0.003	55,853	56,199	1.855	0.014	0.225	0.238
Using iodized salt	0.924	0.002	55,530	55,884	1.998	0.002	0.920	0.929
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1013.516	3.303	1,45,756	1,46,300	1.135	0.003	1006.911	1020.122
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.403	0.002	1,28,311	1,30,078	1.539	0.005	0.398	0.407
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.421	0.003	49,486	49,833	1.438	0.008	0.415	0.428
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.290	0.003	49,486	49,833	1.391	0.010	0.285	0.296
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.131	0.002	49,486	49,833	1.444	0.017	0.127	0.135
Currently using pill	0.017	0.001	49,486	49,833	1.241	0.042	0.016	0.019
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.009	0.000	49,486	49,833	1.095	0.052	0.008	0.010
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.079	0.002	49,486	49,833	1.296	0.020	0.076	0.082
Currently using female sterilization	0.181	0.002	49,486	49,833	1.372	0.013	0.176	0.186
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.630	0.005	15,281	14,745	1.320	0.008	0.620	0.640
Unmet need for family planning	0.196	0.002	49,486	49,833	1.282	0.012	0.191	0.201
Want no more children	0.662	0.003	49,486	49,833	1.186	0.004	0.657	0.667
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.217	0.004	22,150	22,426	1.433	0.018	0.209	0.225
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.109	0.003	22,150	22,426	1.539	0.029	0.102	0.115
Birth registration	0.581	0.006	30,987	31,179	1.656	0.010	0.570	0.593
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.690	0.004	32,590	32,870	1.477	0.006	0.681	0.699
Institutional delivery	0.668	0.005	32,590	32,870	1.529	0.007	0.659	0.678
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.567	0.005	22,150	22,426	1.615	0.009	0.556	0.577
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.268	0.005	22,150	22,426	1.738	0.019	0.258	0.279
Children with diarrhoea	0.152	0.003	30,263	30,505	1.317	0.019	0.146	0.157
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.356	0.009	4,590	4,622	1.183	0.024	0.338	0.373
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.652	0.009	4,590	4,622	1.264	0.014	0.633	0.670
Child received BCG vaccination	0.874	0.006	5,981	6,030	1.317	0.007	0.862	0.885
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.659	0.008	5,981	6,030	1.249	0.012	0.644	0.675
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.678	0.007	5,981	6,030	1.230	0.011	0.663	0.693
Child received measles vaccination	0.708	0.007	5,981	6,030	1.261	0.011	0.693	0.723
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.519	0.008	5,981	6,030	1.257	0.016	0.503	0.536
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.504	0.008	5,981	6,030	1.252	0.016	0.488	0.520
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.408	0.005	25,721	25,902	1.556	0.013	0.397	0.419
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.485	0.004	29,189	29,392	1.192	0.008	0.477	0.492
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.178	0.003	29,189	29,392	1.176	0.015	0.173	0.184
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.410	0.004	29,189	29,392	1.153	0.009	0.403	0.417
Children with any anaemia	0.627	0.004	26,970	27,142	1.280	0.006	0.619	0.634
Women with any anaemia	0.523	0.003	70,310	71,086	1.491	0.005	0.518	0.529
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.281	0.002	65,480	66,257	1.233	0.008	0.277	0.285
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.127	0.002	65,480	66,257	1.282	0.013	0.124	0.131
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.553	0.009	11,006	11,104	1.862	0.016	0.535	0.570
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.144	0.005	11,006	11,104	1.418	0.033	0.135	0.154
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.986	0.027	1,97,668	1,99,950	1.229	0.009	2.932	3.040
Neonatal mortality	47.386	1.434	32,887	33,199	1.102	0.030	44.518	50.254
Postneonatal mortality	19.208	0.848	33,000	33,313	1.102	0.044	17.512	20.903
Infant mortality	66.594	1.673	32,941	33,251	1.112	0.025	63.247	69.940
Child mortality	16.786	0.829	32,998	33,307	1.159	0.049	15.129	18.443
Under-five mortality	82.262	1.845	33,175	33,488	1.125	0.022	78.572	85.952
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.187	0.002	1,25,725	1,26,111	1.634	0.011	0.183	0.191
Want no more children	0.686	0.008	5,136	5,192	1.194	0.011	0.670	0.701
Men with any anaemia	0.251	0.006	8,738	8,814	1.228	0.024	0.239	0.262
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.291	0.006	8,735	8,815	1.157	0.021	0.279	0.303
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.090	0.004	8,735	8,815	1.251	0.044	0.082	0.098
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.808	0.007	8,900	8,989	1.667	0.009	0.794	0.822
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.247	0.008	8,900	8,989	1.686	0.031	0.232	0.263



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